The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. | CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1873. | NUMBER 273.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY.

THE JUNE NO.

NOW READY.

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LEON GAMBETTA. By Justin McCarthy.
SHAKSPEARE. By Mary H. Wells Pumpelly.
THE WETHEREL AFFAIR. By J. W. De Forest.
THE VALUE OF LIFE. By Titus Munson Coan.
A DAY OF MEMORIES. By C. P. Cranch.
THE SWEETHEART OF M. BRISEUX. By H. James, Jr.
THE KISS. By Julia C. R. Dorr.
LIFE ON THE PLAINS. By General G. A. Custer.
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THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK. HISTORY AND SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY. By James F. Meline.
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DRIFT-WOOD. By Philip Quilibet.
SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.
CURRENT LITERATURE.
THE GALAXY CLUB-ROOM.
NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

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677 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

SIMPSON,
NORWELL & CO.
79 AND 81 STATE-ST.,

Have in Stock a Full Line of their Celebrated Double-warp "Invincible"

Black Alpacas and Pure Mohairs.

Also their

"Diagon." Brand of Brilliantines,

which they will offer this Monday Morning at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

79 and 81 State-st.,

Between Randolph and Washington. The Old Location.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 25, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 523 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.
E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS.

John I. D. Bristol, General Agent of the Old United States Life Insurance Company, 166 Washington-st., desires to contract with twenty experienced solicitors for Chicago. Best brokerage, with an additional cash advance for renewals from my own pocket. No "guarantee" or "salary men" need apply.
Will suspend soliciting and be at office all day Wednesday.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING
OF
C. MARANESI,
135 South Twenty-second-st.,
Original maker of "Gunther's Celebrated Candies," on Monday, May 19.

BUSINESS CARD.

J. M. W. JONES,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

SILKS.

CHENEY BROTHERS,

Silk Manufacturers,

Mills at Hartford and South Manchester, Connecticut.

SALESROOMS,

477 BROOME-ST., N. Y.

Have now opened a store in New York, exclusively for the sale of goods of their own manufacture, consisting of

Dress Silks, Black, Colored, and Striped Gros Grains.
Parasol Silks, in all shades and widths.
Marcellines and Florentines.
Foulards, all colors and grades, for Hat, Cap, and Fur Linings, and Millinery Purposes.
Black and Colored Gros Grain Ribbons.
Sash Ribbons and Belts.
Machine Twist and Sewing Silk.
Trams, Organzines, and Fine Patent Spun Silks, for Silk Mixture Woolens.

Particular attention will be paid to orders for any special kinds of Silk used by manufacturers, either in woven fabrics or silk in the skein or on spools.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AT COST!

I will sell my whole stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, and SILVER-PLATED WARE,

AT COST!

For the next twenty days, preparatory to removal to my ELEGANT NEW STORE, 183, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

A. H. MILLER,
176 State-st. and 42 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

JACOB C. MAGILL,
REAL ESTATE,
81 & 83 CLARK-ST.

Acres,
Houses,
Lots.

We have a long list of acre property, dwellings, and lots. Acres to exchange for residences; also residences for acres. See list in for sale column of Sunday Tribune.

FOR SALE.

Lots and Blocks in vicinity of new car works of C. & N. W. R. W. Co., on Kinzie, Fulton, Lake, and other streets. Easy terms of payment. Trains leave Wells-st. Depot every day (except Sunday) at 7:30 a. m. and 12 m., stopping at car works.
J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Twenty-five Acres

West of and adjoining the city, in N. E. ¼ of Sec. 22, 39, 13, on easy terms.
WM. C. DOW,
Room 21, Tribune Building.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 133 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.
FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

ANDREW BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Beef, Pork, Lard,
SMOKED BEEF, HAMS,
Tongues, Tripe, & Pig's Feet,
TO OLD LOCATION,
101 South Water-st., Chicago.
Packing House, S. W. corner Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS.

SOUTH SIDE,	WEST SIDE,
157 and 159 LaSalle-st.	Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.

Banking in all its branches.
Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Credits.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,
BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities, Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 for $130.30 (age 35) annually, for the first five (5) years, in that sterling old Company, the United States Life, of New York.
JNO. I. D. BRISTOL,
Gen'l Agent, 166 Washington-st.

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Sums to suit, on Chicago real estate.
WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
Room 9 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE.

COPYING PRESSES, BOOKS,
Brushes, and Bowls.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 MONROE-ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

FIRES.

Burning of Several of the C., B., & Q. Car Shops at Aurora.

A Number of Passenger, Mail, and Freight Cars Destroyed.

A Large and Valuable Lumber-Pile Entirely Consumed.

Loss Estimated at $250,000.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., May 18.—At 1.30 to-day fire was discovered in the north end of the roof of the paint-shops of the car-works of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In an incredibly short space of time the entire structure, a wooden building some 260 feet in length, was destroyed. The flames speedily communicated to the lumber-yard, which contained an immense amount of lumber, the whole of which was speedily encircled with flames. In the meantime, the fire alarm had brought the fire department and thousands to the scene, and all united in endeavoring to stay the spread of the fire to the adjacent coach, carpenter, and machine shops, storehouse, and blacksmith shop, a series of wooden buildings averaging about 250 feet in length, and situated within thirty feet of the burning paint shop. All attempts, however, proved futile, and by 3 p. m. all the extensive wood-working shops, the storehouse, the blacksmith shops, and several contingent offices were totally destroyed, together with the greater part of their contents, the small tools and a few of the lightest pieces of machinery only being saved. In the paint show were two Pullman coaches, the Kansas City and St. Joseph, and the International, another Pullman, was on the outside without trucks. All were destroyed. There were also five passenger coaches, three new freight and two mail and express cars destroyed in the buildings. Eight loaded freight cars, a portion of a train for the West, standing on a side track, were also consumed.

The stock of lumber was probably the largest and most valuable in the State, and is by far the largest portion of the loss, consisting largely of hardwood and clear pine, the selection of the last five years.

The buildings destroyed were the original wooden ones, none of the new stone buildings constructed in a thoroughly fire-proof manner being consumed. The machinery destroyed was of the most approved and modern make, and extremely valuable. Among the buildings destroyed was the new fire-engine house, built for the car shops steamer, at the west side of the yards. Broadway runs between the car works and the river. On the east side of the street is the high board fence of the Railroad Company. On the west side, between it and the river, the bank is lined with small dwelling-houses, occupied by operatives of the Company. While the fire was raging, it was thought that about twenty of these buildings must be burned, and the occupants cleared them of the furniture, strewing it upon the banks of the river, while the small boats which were at hand carried bedding and furniture to the island and the opposite side. But one of these dwellings, however, was burned.

It is quite impossible to estimate the loss to the Company, but it must be immense. The value of the lumber burned is placed at $100,000; the cars burned at over $75,000, and buildings and sundries quite enough to make the loss over $250,000. About 300 mechanics will be thrown out of employment, and considerable suffering must ensue. If, however, as is hoped, the Company proceed immediately with the rebuilding, which it has been contemplating for some time, the loss will not be so severely felt in Aurora.

The locomotives in the round-houses were speedily fired and put to great numbers of cars standing upon the track, some being taken ten or twelve miles down the road. None of the buildings of the locomotive department were seriously injured; neither was the extensive fire-proof blacksmith shop of the car department, or the foundry, and the 500 or 600 mechanics in these departments will not have their labor stopped. K. H.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., May 18.—The citizens had about reached home from the various churches, when the shrill and prolonged shriek of the work-shop whistle sounded the alarm, and in a few moments the fire bells swelled the chorus. Dinner tables were abandoned, and from all parts of the city people hurried to the disaster. The news that the car-shops, in which Aurora took a just pride, were in flames, affected every citizen, and all were ready and willing to lend a hand to arrest the progress of the flames. Men, women, and children lined the bluff to the west, and looked down upon the rapid work of destruction. In twenty minutes the immense paint-ship, with its valuable contents, was level with the ground, but not before the enormous pile of lumber immediately to the west was blazing furiously. It was quickly out of reach of salvation, and the small and entirely inadequate supply of water was concentrated upon the coach shop, where it was thought it would do the most good. All efforts were futile. The flames mounted upward and traveled with awful speed along the roof in a direct line south, enveloping the carpenter and blacksmith shops, at the same time spreading laterally and swallowing in its voracious maw a number of storehouses and offices. The wind was fortunately east, blowing in the direction of the river. It was at this juncture that a telegram was sent to Chicago for assistance, every one believing the entire west side of the city was in danger. The fate of Chicago was in every mind. The flames rose high, and roared in the wind, which carried the sparks and burning debris across the river, where the dwelling of D. B. Waterman and John McInhill's brewery caught fire. They were extinguished without serious damage. The fire burned on until every stick of wood on the ground was consumed. Fortunately, the large blacksmith-shop and the round-houses were constructed of stone, and formed a barrier, which the flames assailed but could not pass.

When it was apparent that the destroyer had done its worst, the appeal for aid from Chicago was countermanded. The crowds hung around the scene far into the night, as if fascinated.

The smouldering ruins cover about a quarter of a mile square. When the fire burned most fiercely the business men [illegible] the west side were preparing for flight, and some of the more timid had their goods removed to places of safety out of the line of the fire. Had the wind changed to the northeast, nothing could have saved the west side, as the supply of water could not be depended upon.

The Holly Water Works are useless, on account of the loss of the dam, which was carried away by the ice, and the two fire engines of the town, according to all accounts, are poor concerns.

The origin of this destructive conflagration, which seriously mars the prospects of Aurora's future advancement as a manufacturing town, has not been definitely ascertained, though the officers of the Railroad Company have been, and are still, making vigorous efforts to arrive at a solution of the mystery. Incendiarism is strongly hinted at; there would seem to be several valid reasons for grave suspicion in that direction. When the fire was first discovered, small volumes of smoke and flame were issuing from the north end of the paint shop, a solidly-built structure about half a block in length. No smoke could be seen rising from cracks in the roof, as is usual in burning buildings. The fire seemed to be confined altogether to the end of the building where it first appeared. In an incredibly short space of time, some of the spectators say in less than a minute, flames and smoke burst through the southern end of the shop with great violence, while the centre still remained almost intact. This sudden jump of the fire was witnessed by several people, and the account they give of it cannot well be doubted. It is reasonable to suppose, under the circumstances, that the building, which was highly inflammable from the nature of the business carried on in it, was set on fire at both ends in order to insure its destruction. This is the view taken of it by many of those who were first on the ground. It is impossible, in the excitement of the hour, to find a clue that may lead to the detection of the perpetrator of the malicious act, but it is more than probable, if the fire was the work of an incendiary, that the man who applied the torch was a discharged employe of the Railroad Company.

It is a matter of importance that the shippers of Chicago should know that the ability of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to transport freight and passengers has not been impaired by the disaster. The main tracks were not injured in the slightest degree, as the fire was considerably west of them, and the wind blowing in the opposite direction. The amount of rolling stock consumed will not materially affect the facilities of the Company. The loss in this description of property would have been very heavy but for the fact that a solid brick building intervened between the fire and the round-house, where a large number of locomotives stood. These were quickly fired up and attached to long trains of empty cars occupying exposed positions on the side tracks, which were removed from danger. The business of the road aside from its private manufacturing interests, will go as before. The most serious loss is in seasoned lumber for car building, &c. Of this the Company had a large and valuable collection, the result of several years saving, which cannot be replaced at any expense.

Messrs. Walker, Harris and Ledyard, the principal officers of the road, arrived on a special train from Chicago at 4 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the ruins to render such assistance as they could to the excited multitude, which was endeavoring to perform wonders, and getting more and more mixed up at every move. They found that the situation of affairs was not nearly so bad as they had been led to believe from the confused dispatches which had been sent to headquarters, finding the round-house and other brick buildings still standing and uninjured. They spoke favorably of rebuilding the shops without delay. The people of Aurora earnestly hope the Company will do this immediately, and they have every right to demand it from the many concessions which they have granted the corporation. Only a short time ago they gave $150,000 worth of real estate on condition that the principal works of the Company should be built in Aurora. They cannot afford to lose all this, and the works too. It would be a permanent injury to the town. It is well understood here that Mendota and Galesburg will make another strenuous effort to win the rich prize which the Railroad Company has it in its power to bestow.

Several hundred men have been thrown out of employment temporarily by the fire, a great many of whom have large families depending on them for support. Aside from the Railroad Company there is no other manufacturing interest in the town which can give them anything to do. If the shops are rebuilt immediately, however, they will find plenty of work, as they are principally carpenters and painters. Meanwhile the Company may see fit to change the greater number of them to Chicago and Galesburg. As the pay-rolls amount to from $50,000 to $75,000 a month, even the temporary absence of the men will be a serious loss to this town.

The loss is estimated at $250,000. How much is covered by insurance, and on what companies the loss will fall, is not known here, though it is generally understood that the Company holds a blanket policy covering losses on any part of the line.

There was no organized effort made to put out the conflagration. It could have been nipped in the bud, but there was nothing to nip it with. Men worked like heroes, but they had no head to direct them. Everything was confusion, and the spectators did not recover from the panic into which they were thrown until all was over. There were a few narrow escapes, but no one was injured. At 1 a. m. a slight rain set in, and there seems to be no danger of another outbreak of the fire. The burning ruins still illuminate the heavens, and keep honest but nervous people out of bed.

STATEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT HARRIS.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called, last evening, on Mr. Robert Harris, the Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, at his residence at the corner of Michigan avenue and Fourteenth street, and learned from him the following additional particulars: The buildings were all wooden structures and built in 1854, except the main locomotive machine shop, which was burned in 1863, and then rebuilt substantially fire-proof. The precautions against fire were ample in the way of water, hydrants, hose, and watchmen. The old wooden buildings, however, were so highly inflammable that the fire swept southward along the main tracks with terrible rapidity, consuming everything in its way, and was not checked until it reached the main locomotive machine-shop in the south part of the yard. The total destruction of property is about $250,000, and is wholly covered by insurance. The business of the road will go on as usual, as the shops at Galesburg will answer all necessary purposes until the Aurora works can be rebuilt. It is the intention of the Company to replace the buildings destroyed with fire-proof and complete structures without delay.

FIRES ELSEWHERE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 18.—Four stores on Meeting street, known as Barrett's Block, burned this morning. Loss $40,000. Partially insured.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—A fire to-night in Jacob Foley's pork packing house, caused $8,000 damage to the building and stock. Fully insured in Home Insurance Companies.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 18.—A fire occurred in Alleghany City last evening, destroying the steam tannery of Keefer & Co., and slaughter-houses of W. & Z. Zooler, and J. Bourback. Total loss, $60,000; partially covered by insurance.

THE JUDICIAL CANVASS.

Farmers' Nomination for Judge in the Twenty-first Circuit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 18.—The Farmers' Judicial Convention for this circuit met at Olney on the 7th. Full delegations were present from all the counties. The Convention, when organizing, found that a drunken mob had gathered in the hall, which tried for nearly an hour to break it up, resorting to all the tactics known to roughs. They then tried to force the Convention to adjourn without making nominations, but failed in this. The Convention then proceeded regularly to business, and nominated the Hon. J. C. Allen by acclamation.

The mob was in the interest of Judge Decius, and was the most disgraceful exhibition ever witnessed in this section. The candidates now for Judge are Decius, who is the nominee of the split Democratic Convention, and the Hon. J. C. Allen, the people's nominee. There is hardly a doubt of Allen's triumphant election.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—For the Upper Lakes and southward to the Ohio and Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, southerly and southeasterly winds, low barometer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain. For the Lower Lakes, northeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy whether, and rain. For the Middle States, northeasterly and southerly winds, falling barometer, warmer and partly cloudy weather. For the Eastern States and Canada, clear and partly cloudy weather, and diminishing pressure.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

Railroad Casualties.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., May 17.—Mr. A. Hill, this morning, while on his way to work, crossing the railroad on Montgomery street, was struck by a locomotive and knocked senseless, the engine passing over his right leg and bruising him in a frightful manner. His leg will have to be amputated, and it is thought he cannot recover.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 18.—James Collins, a section hand employed on the Toledo & Wabash Railroad, layed down beside the track while intoxicated, this morning, about two miles east of town. A freight train came along, and, before it could be stopped, ran over Collins' leg just above the knee, crushing it to a jelly. Death ensued in about six hours.

COLUMBUS, O., May 18.—The dead body of Joseph Horst, a German, of middle age, was found, horribly mangled, on the Hocking Valley Railroad, at the State street crossing, this morning. The first intimation the brakeman had that the train had run over a man, was the finding of a bloody coat clinging to the brake of a car. Upon searching, the man's leg was found in one place, part of the head in another, and the trunk of the body in a third place. It is supposed that the man laid down on the track and fell asleep.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

THE POLARIS CREW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The arrival here of the survivors of the Polaris disaster is looked for with much interest, because it is expected they will be able to settle the question whether or not there was insubordination and mutiny on board the ship prior to, as well as after, the death of Capt. Hall. The stories and explanations already published are far from satisfactory to the Navy Department, and it is the purpose of the Secretary to put the survivors through a sharp examination. Old naval officers are of opinion that there may have been something like insubordination among the crew, though the letter of instructions addressed by Secretary Robeson to Capt. Hall stated that the rules and regulations of the navy should be enforced on the Polaris. The crew, however, was not regularly in the naval service, and of course should not be subjected to the punishment visited upon refractory sailors in the navy. It is the opinion of the Secretary of the navy that the Polaris is safe, and that she will be heard from toward the close of summer.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

It is certain that the Postmaster-General has not abandoned the postal telegraph scheme, notwithstanding the cold shoulder given it by Congress last winter. It is the intention of this official to not only devolve a large portion of his annual report to an argument in its favor, but also to press it upon Congress with all the influence in his power. The Postmaster-General says that there is not one-half the opposition to this scheme that usually attends innovations, especially on the part of the Government, and he has strong faith that he will yet live to see the majority of the telegraph lines in the country operated and owned by the Federal Government.

THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

Forney's *Chronicle* here is not pleased with the recent Congressional Convention, which it styles "The Quasi Rump Congress of the West." It proceeds to remark that:

> The session in the West of a quarter or a third of the Congress, besides being in spirit if not in letter a "quasi rump" affair, it is unequaled in the history of this nation, and is believed to be without precedent in the history of legislative bodies of other nations. Its effects can hardly be otherwise than pernicious and mischievous, because the local prejudice and passions excited by it will naturally grow into rebellious and insurrectionary feelings if the objects sought are not indorsed and adopted by the whole body assembled in regular session at Washington. It is the business of the latter body, or of the whole Congress, to consider and to act determinedly upon all questions affecting every part of the country under their solemn obligation of fealty to the Constitution, and of regard for the public good. Whatever popular conventions of citizens of a given locality or State Legislatures may indicate as proper objects of Congressional policy is one thing, but for Congressmen of such localities to get together, act separate and distinct from the entire body, is another and entirely different thing. In so doing, they transcend their proper duties, and go farther in mischievous steps that may lead to disunion than did the Hartford Convention, or the Southern Convention that finally resulted in that civil war, the evils or mischief of which are not confined to the facts of costs and carnage, devastation and inhumanity, but included a demoralization that seems to have reached every condition of life, and has lowered, if not irrevocably vitiated the sense of honor and integrity that before had so high a place in the thought and act of American citizens. The fearful demon of American politics is sectionalism; therefore separate and distinct sessions or meetings of Congressmen or other Government officials of this or that portion of the country is fraught with dangerous complications in the future.

A NEW RESTRICTION.

It seems that there is to be another restriction applied to the candidate for departmental positions, who have passed a successful competitive examination, and is one which has not heretofore obtained with the present Administration, and is based on the matter of relationship. No matter how worthy the applicant or how fortunate his examination, his claims will receive no consideration, if he has relatives at the time in the Department. It is determined to make this restriction retroactive so far as relatives are concerned who now hold clerical positions. The objection will apply to brothers-in-law.

To the Associated Press.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Advisory Board of the Civil Service will meet in Washington on Wednesday next, and remain in session several days. All the members will be present with the exception of Mr. Cattell, who is now in Europe.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Owing to the loss of the Atlantic and temporary disability of two other steamers, the White Star Line has failed several times recently to comply with the terms of its contract for carrying the Saturday European mails from New York, and the Inman Steamship Company, having applied to the Post-Office Department for the privilege of performing this mail service as formerly, Postmaster-General Creswell has notified the Agents of the White Star Line to appear in Washington and show cause why their contract should not be revoked on account of the inadequacy of their present service.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

The President has not concluded to appoint a successor to DeLong, and, therefore, he may continue to hold the mission to Japan.

ON THE RAIL.

The Congressional Party Detained by a Fallen Bridge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHERMAN, Texas, May 18.—We have been delayed here since the morning, part of the Plano bridge, about 50 miles south, having been undermined and carried away by the heavy rains and consequent floods. It has now cleared up. One of large force has just passed on to the [illegible] we shall the accident, and the prospects are far enough go forward to-night. We are situation unpleasant from everywhere to make to Galveston with all ant. We shall rattle bridge has been repaired. speed as soon as the entry ended the other side of The Indian miles north. All well. Denison.

ST. LOUIS.

Dedication of a Colored Catholic Church.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18.—A Roman Catholic church for colored people, the first established west of the Mississippi, was dedicated here to-day, with imposing ceremonies. Bishop Ryan, together with fourteen prominent clergymen from this city, Chicago, Topeka, and other places, participated in the services. The Rev. P. F. O'Reilly preached the dedicatory sermon, dwelling largely upon the idea of the universality of the Church. A short sermon in German was preached by Father Webber. Nearly 10,000 people were present. Over twenty Irish, German, Bohemian, and colored benevolent and temperance societies marched in procession with regalia, banners, and bands of music. A collection amounting to over $1,000 was taken up from the societies.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, May 18.—Yesterday, Judge Boreman discharged C. W. Baker on a writ of habeas corpus. Baker was sentenced by the Probate Court to two years' imprisonment. Judge Boreman ruled the same as other members of the Supreme Court of Utah, that Probate Courts had no jurisdiction in criminal cases.

The conflict still goes on, notwithstanding the new deal in the appointment of Judges.

A morning paper says the troops at Camp Douglas will not permit Mormons to take part in decorating the graves of their dead comrades. The ex-Confederate soldiers are invited to participate on decoration day.

Fatal Affray Near Reading, Pa.

READING, Pa., May 18.—This evening, in a riot at the White House, a summer resort a short distance below this city, a young man named James Hahn was shot dead; David Walters was shot in the neck, and William Briner in the right cheek. The two latter were not dangerously hurt. The shooting was done at close quarters by a subboss engaged on contract on the Berks County Railroad, named John Peoples. Shortly after the occurrence the police arrested the murderer. Peoples alleges that he committed the deed in self-defense.

Serious Prison Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 18.—It is reported that a gallery at Sing Sing fell to-day, carrying down a number of prisoners. One was killed, and several seriously wounded. No particulars to-night.

FOREIGN.

Confirmation of the Report of the Capture of Khiva.

Proposed Annexation of Khiva and Bokhara to Russia.

The Financial Panic in Austria Considerably Abated.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 18.—The President has appointed Mr. Casimer Perier Minister of the Interior; M. Tourton, Minister of Public Worship; M. Beranger, Minister of Public Works, and M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction. The other Ministers are unchanged.

It is expected that on the meeting of the Assembly M. Perier will move a postponement of all debate on questions of general policy until the territory is evacuated by the Germans.

The *Messager de Paris* thinks the President has come victorious out of the crisis, and that with a Ministry formed of, or resting upon the Left Centre he may expect to see calm restored. The Monarchists are dissatisfied with the appointment of M. Perier.

At a meeting of members of the Right yesterday, speeches were made appealing to the Assembly to act with energy, and rescue France from Radicalism. It was resolved that the first business to come before the Assembly would be a demand for an explanation of the policy of the new Cabinet; that, if this should prove unsatisfactory, then an effort will be made to force the Ministers to resign, and, finally, that the party will not hesitate to overthrow President Thiers, if he refuses to renounce his trimming policy.

PARIS, May 18.—The programme of the new Ministry is to organize a Republic by the enactment of conservative laws, and wholly reject the Radical plans.

KHIVA.

Herald Special.

LONDON, May 18.—A telegram from Tiflis, dated the 17th, confirms the news that Khiva was taken, and says the Khan was made a prisoner by the Russians, who have sustained only a slight loss.

LONDON, May 19.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from Tiflis says the Russians have taken Khiva. The Khan is a prisoner. The Russian loss is slight.

A telegram to the London *Times* from St. Petersburg states that the Russians reached the Khivan territory without serious encounter. There is talk in St. Petersburg now of the annexation of Bokhara and Khokand, as well as Khiva. The Russian press represent that Turkey is tottering with misgovernment, and predict that the time is coming when her troubles will culminate, and Russia will then be able to vindicate her interests.

ITALY.

ROME, May 18.—The Pope to-day received the French Legation and a deputation of foreigners. The Pope's condition is still feeble, but indications of improvement are satisfactory.

A demonstration was made in Florence, yesterday, against the policy of the Ministry on the Religious Corporations bill. A large crowd collected, and began to act in a disorderly manner, when it was dispersed by the police. Several persons were arrested.

EGYPT.

[Herald Special.]

KHARTOUM, May 12, via LONDON, May 17.—A letter was received here to-day from Sir Samuel Baker, on the White Nile. He reports that all is well; that the passage through to the end was effected with great difficulty, and that he hopes that the obstructions will be entirely removed during the present summer.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 18.—The indications at the close of business on the Bourse, yesterday, were that the worst of the crisis was over.

SPAIN.

LONDON, May 18.—Gens. Ollo and Dorregaray have been promoted by Don Carlos for the victory of May 5.

NEW YORK.

Funeral of Nixon, the Murderer—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Nixon's funeral took place this afternoon from his late residence, No. 44 Baxter street, in the rear of Striker's or "Nigger Alley." An immense concourse gathered from the slums of the neighborhood, and assembled on the sidewalk in front. The friends and relatives of the deceased wore white badges with a black border. Imprinted on them was the figure of a woman weeping under a willow, and underneath the words, "We mourn our loss." A great deal of bad whisky was drank. The remains were carried to the Calvary Cemetery in a four-horse hearse, followed by about twenty hacks.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Times* says Gov. Dix will to-morrow veto the bill for the annexation of certain towns in Westchester County to this city, on the ground that the question has not been formally submitted to the voters.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., came a passenger by the steamer Donan, and went to Washington last night.

The Trades Union delegation, appointed to take such action as will compel Vanderbilt to adopt the eight-hour system on the Fourth avenue works, met last evening. A report was submitted that a prominent lawyer has offered to conduct a test case free of charge. A certain number of men are to obtain employment on the road, and then refuse to work more than eight hours per day, and so ground the test case.

A sensational story is published that arsenic has been administered to a family of six persons in the upper part of the city. The police are ignorant of the case, and the parties most interested say it is a canard.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Norwegian independence, the natives of that country residing in this city commemorated the day in an appropriate manner. A grand entertainment was provided in East River Park, at which nearly 3,000 persons were present. A procession was formed, which marched around the park, singing in chorus the national hymn of Norway. Dancing then commenced, and was kept up till a late hour.

Illinois State Medical Society.

BLOOMINGTON, May 18.—The twenty-third annual session of the Illinois State Medical Society, to be held here, commences to-morrow, at 10 a. m. The following committees are expected to report:

On Practical Medicine—S. K. Crawford, M. D., Monmouth; D. L. Jewett, M. D., Watseka; H. M. Lyman, M. D., Chicago.

On Surgery—J. L. White, M. D., Bloomington; J. B. Hamilton, M. D., Kane; H. W. Kendall, M. D., Quincy.

On Obstetrics—T. D. Fitch, M. D., Chicago; A. Niles, M. D., Quincy; D. S. Jenks, M. D., Plano.

On Drugs and Medicines—J. H. Hollister, M. D., Chicago; E. P. Cook, M. D., Mendota; J. L. Hamilton, M. D., Peoria.

On Necrology—G. W. Albin, M. D., Neoga; J. O. Hamilton, M. D., Jerseyville; J. K. Secord, M. D., Elmwood.

On Ophthalmology—E. L. Holmes, M. D., Chicago; J. P. Johnson, M. D., Peoria; F. C. Hotz, M. D., Chicago.

On Otology—S. J. Jones, M. D., Chicago; Chas. Hunt, M. D., Dixon; Thos. Galt, M. D., Rock Island.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Arrived, steamers City of Washington and Adriatic, from Liverpool; E. M. Arndt, from Stettin, and Europa, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Arrived—Steamers Spain and Idaho, from Liverpool.

Cadetship Appointments.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Messrs. Cain and Ransier, two of the colored Congressmen from this State, have nominated white youths who excelled in competitive examinations to West Point cadetships. Cain has also nominated a colored youth, who stood a similar test, to the Naval cadetship.

THE INDIANS.

The Modocs again Escape and are Pursued by the Troops—List of the Killed and Wounded in the Battle of May 10.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A dispatch from Yreka, dated "Camp Lava Bed, south of Tule Lake, May 15," stated that Mason's and Hasbrouck's commands had formed a junction near Jack's last stronghold, and would, in all probability, hem the Modocs in.

A second dispatch, May 16, contradicted the former, and stated that a junction had not been made; furthermore, the Modocs had escaped from the stronghold on three routes, and that both commands were pursuing. Nothing had been heard from Donald McKay's Warm Spring warriors.

The latest news is that the Modocs are encamped in the Snow Mountains, twenty miles south of Morass Lake. Hasbrouck started in that direction on the 16th. Mason's command remained in the lava-bed.

McKay thinks Boston Charley was killed in the last fight.

It is thought that Mason will find the Modocs this time. Kingsbury's command has been sent to reinforce him.

Medical Director Bently has furnished the annexed official account of the killed and wounded in the battle at Dry Lake, May 10:

Killed—James D. Totter, corporal Company B; Adolphus Fisher, private Company B.

Wounded—Louis Dunbar, scalp wound; Peter Griffin, flesh wound in the left hip; Jesse Reeves, compound fracture of right arm,—amputation performed; Patrick McGuire, fracture below the right knee—amputation below the right thigh; Samuel McGlew, flesh wound in the right arm, cutting an artery; George Brown, flesh-wound in the left leg, all of Company B; Michael Mahar, Company G, flesh-wound in the right hip. All of the above-named belong to the First Cavalry.

Wassamucks and Lebaster, Warm Springs, were killed, and Yonowton, another scout, had his right arm fractured.

Letter from Gov. Davis, of Texas.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, May 12, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th inst., in regard to the Indians Santanta and Big Tree. Nothing has been done in that line, and the Indians still remain in the Penitentiary.

The above might be considered sufficient as a reply to your letter, but I must not neglect this opportunity to correct a seeming mistake on the part of the authorities at Washington, as to the conditions to be performed by the Kiowa tribe preliminary to the release of their chiefs, suggested by me. In my conversation with you and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, while in Washington during January of last year, and also in my letter to you dated the 10th of May last, I requested that all of those Indians bordering on Texas be gathered into reservations, their arms and horses taken from them, and supplies of food be issued them for no longer than one day at a time. As one means of inducing this tribe to come to these terms, I proposed to release the chiefs, the release to take effect after the tribe had complied. I thought I might turn the prisoners to some good account if the United States Government would assent to and carry out the arrangement. I proposed nothing less than this.

The fact is, the present system of reservations for mounted Indians for the plains is a very mistaken one. The Indians are left with horses and arms; they are left at some distance from a military post; their supplies are issued for a considerable length of time in advance. All these advantages tempt them to use the reserves as stations, where they may recruit and prepare for the next raid, and find a secure refuge from pursuit. Parties of them can leave for a raid at any time, and no Government officer be aware of it. It is reasonable that they do leave the reservation for this purpose. At any rate the frontier settlers, who have no means of distinguishing between the tribal relations of those who are found depredating on the frontier in the neighborhood of the reserve, very naturally attribute the troubles to the reserve Indians. I am informed that there are from 5,000 to 8,000 Indians at this reserve, scattered about within twenty miles of Fort Sill, and under no restraint or supervision calculated to prevent their departure when they wish to go.

There will certainly be no peace on the frontier until the Indians are put on foot, disarmed and kept under close surveillance. Anything short of this is a make-shift. If we propose to civilize them, this is the only way it can be done. After the disarming and dismounting is accomplished, it will cost much less to preserve peace on the frontier than under the present system, even though the Government should have to feed and clothe all such Indians for a generation. I most earnestly urge upon you and the President the adoption of this policy. Very respectfully,

EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Governor of Texas.

[Signed]

To Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

BALTIMORE.

The Book Concern Question in the Presbyterian Assembly—Missionary Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 18.—Too much importance was not attached in yesterday's dispatches to the debate touching the affairs of Board of Publication. The speeches of Drs. Backus and Booth are the subject of much conversation today, and it is probable that the conduct of this Board will be again considered by the Assembly, and severely criticised. Great indignation is expressed in view of the fact that the sales of the Board last year amounted to only one-sixth the capital invested. The outlook is decidedly unfavorable to a deferential treatment of the Philadelphia Book Concern, as Presbyterians in other cities are thoroughly aroused, and not disposed to compromise.

At the great missionary meeting held in the Central Church this evening, in the interest of the Woman's Board of Missions, Dr. Francis F. Ellinwood, a Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, made an effective address. The total contributions of the women in the Church last year amounted to almost $75,000, and Dr. Ellinwood believed this money had not been taken from one pocket and put into another; on the contrary, he was convinced that the general work had been stimulated by the establishment of the Women's Board.

Weekly Review of The Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.—BEEVES—The market this week has been quite active and profitable. There was about the usual attendance of local dealers and butchers at the opening on Thursday, who rather reluctantly bought of the offerings, paying prices fully ½c per lb live weight advance over the opening price last week. Sales on Thursday amounted to 1,000 head, a much larger number than is usually disposed of on the opening day. On Friday, the attendance from New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the East generally, was large, and local buyers and butchers were in good attendance. The market ruled active, the sales amounting to 1,860 head, largely in excess of sales that day last week. On Saturday the attendance was large, and sales were numerous. All the cattle in the yards had been disposed of Saturday night. Receipts to-day amount to 70 car-loads, including 17 Texan, all of which were sold this afternoon. Fifty car-loads of the 70 were bought by W. H. Monroe, and Watzels & Rosenthal. All the remaining cattle were sold before Sunday night. Receipts this week slightly in excess of last. Average quality much better, with several fine herds of Illinois steers.

MILCH COWS—Offerings this week very small, probably not over one car-load, and of medium quality. Eight medium quality sold at $42.00 per head. Prices range from $35.00@55.00.

WORKING OXEN—Demand good, but offerings limited. A few yokes were taken at last week's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts about equal to last week, and demand moderate. The demand from the East is good, and although holders have conceded ¼ to ½c per lb, buyers refuse to buy at the present prices and the market rules dull. Average quality good. But few lambs have been received this week. We quote State and Western shorn sheep at 5¼@6½c per lb; unshorn at 6@7½c per lb; spring lambs at 11@13c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 18—Evening.—PASSED UP—Props Toledo, Plymouth, Mayflower, Jarvis, Levra, Lady Franklin and barges, Pensaukee, Wm. Sturges, Lafrinier, Nadilla, W. A. Inons; schrs Evening Star, Bay State, Lake Forest, Thomas Gavin, Southwest, Law, Valley, Josie Hoyt, M. L. Higgie, Ontario, Commerce, Ada, Metora, Wm. Raynor, Alice Norris, Trowbridge, D. Stewart, Ostrich, Oak Leaf, Dacotah, A. C. Maxwell, Kimball, Floretta, Geo. Steel, Geo. Sherman, Jane McLeod.

PASSED DOWN—Props Sanilac, Canisteo; bark Cambria; schrs Ahira Cobb, S. A. Wood, Governor, D. M. Foster, Nea Avery, Annie Craig.

WIND—Northeast.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Figures show that the total creation of new securities in Germany within the last twenty-seven months is 3,051,000,000 guilders, or equal to $1,220,000,000. Of this total 208,500,000 guilders consist of State and city loans, which are presumably good, and not to be reckoned in any respect as speculative issues. The creation of new banks represents 1,008,600,000 guilders, or $404,000,000, an amount closely approaching the entire capital of the National Banks of the United States. The issues of railroad securities, bonds and stocks amount to 516,100,000 gilders, which, as it is equal to only $90,000,000 per annum, can hardly be regarded as an excessive issue during a period of legitimately extensive railroad construction; still behind the expansion there appears to have been a very substantial improvement in the trade of the country.

The consolidation of the Austrian Empire seems to have given birth to a new era of prosperity, and special efforts have been made to develope the rich resources of Hungary, the result of which appeared in 1871, in an increase of about 100,000,000 florins, or 20 per cent in the imports and exports, respectively, of the Empire. It is believed that this real prosperity has been one of the causes of the excessive speculation. The German bankers of the city, nearly all of whom are in telegraphic correspondence with Frankfort, Berlin, and other European capitals, unanimously report comparative quiet on the other side, and agree in the statement that if there have been failures in Vienna, they have occurred among smaller and uninfluential concerns, whose weal or woe is of but slight interest to the commercial world.

It appears that the wild spirit of speculation which now and then afflicts America, has reached the Austrian capital, and unnatural inflation has been followed by the natural result. Thus far, the suspension of no important bank is reported, and it is affirmed that there is no necessity for apprehension, the trouble being confined to the minor firms. No sales of American securities have been ordered by German bankers in consequence of the reputed stringency abroad.

GERMANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A Berlin correspondent, under date of the middle of April, presents a curious condition of affairs already developed in Germany by the anti-monastic legislation of Prince Bismarck. The writer says the Jesuits have found a fresh ally in Prussia and the ranks of the enemies of the new ecclesiastical legislation are swollen by combatants whose loyalty hitherto has been unswerving. Herr Von Gerlach no longer stands alone as a Protestant opponent of the Chancellor's policy. A portion of the Protestant aristocracy of the old provinces of the kingdom have passed over into the camp of the enemy. In Pomerania and Silesia a bitterness of antagonism has revealed itself which was never suspected. These facts have excited much comment in Germany. The official papers openly accuse the Protestant clergy of the Eastern Provinces of becoming the allies of the Ultramontanes, and the ministerial difficulties of Prince Bismarck are not decreasing.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, May 17.—Don Carlos has written to Gen. Dorregarray, congratulating him upon the result of the late engagement at Puente de Eraul, and announcing that he will soon assume the personal command of the field.

PERPIGNAN, May 17.—A Carlist journal published here announces that Don Carlos entered Navarre on the night of the 14th inst., and took command of an army numbering 15,000 men,—with whom he is resolved to conquer or perish.

It is also stated that Don Carlos has concluded a loan of 400,000,000 reals with English bankers, and has promised to make Ollo a Field-Marshal, and Dorregarray a Lieutenant-General.

Intelligence has reached here of the total defeat in Aragon of the Spanish troops.

CUBA.

HAVANA May 16.—The vomito is increasing. In view of the exposed condition of the passengers of the steamers Jumala and Yazoo, the consignees have asked permission to transport them to New York on the steamer leaving to-morrow.

Francis H. Millen, an Irishman claiming to be an employe of the New York Custom-House, and a newspaper correspondent, on returning from the insurrectionary district to Manzanillo on Monday, was imprisoned, but released yesterday.

The proposition of the Government to enact half the import and export duties in gold is opposed by the merchants.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 17.—The resignation of Goulard and Jules Simon has been accepted by the President. Their successors will be moderate Republicans or Left Centre party. It is thought that the Ministry of Public Worship will be re-established.

PARIS, May 17.—Several journals have been [illegible] for publishing the letter of Felix Pyat, addressed to the President, and printed originally in the London *Times*. The *Peuple Souvrain* has been suppressed for publishing an editorial criticism on the National Assembly.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 17.—John Shedden, President of the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, was crushed to death last night at Cannington Station on the return of the special train from the Coboconk land sale.

ITALY.

ROME, May 17.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the religious bodies [illegible] Rome by a vote of 385 against 13. Fifteen Deputies were absent. The second clause, with an amendment granting the Pope 400,000 lires annually, for the maintenance of Generals of the orders, was adopted by a vote of 220 against 193.

ROME, May 17.—The health of the Pope is improving rapidly. He gave a grand reception in the Vatican to-day. A large number of pilgrims are expected to-morrow from Florence. Disturbances are feared, and the garrison has been reinforced.

ON THE RAIL.

Progress of the Southwestern-Bound Congressional Excursionists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., May 17.—The Congressional party has reached the Indian Territory, and will be in Texas to-morrow. The party that left Springfield for the entire journey consists of the following: W. R. Evans, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, of Galveston; John W. Dwyer, Attorney of the road having charge of the excursion on behalf of the railroads; Charles W. Clisbo, Reading Clerk of the House; Senators Bogy of Missouri, Ramsey of Minnesota, Flannigan of Texas, Cooper of Tennessee, and two daughters; Representatives F. G. Bomberry, of Alabama; W. G. Haines, of Arkansas; Philip Cook, of Georgia; Jasper D. Ward, Charles B. Farwell, H. C. Burchard, Franklin Corwin, G. T. Fort and wife, G. T. Bauen, William H. Ray and wife, John McNulty and wife, J. S. Martin, Isaac Clements, S. S. Marshall, Illinois; W. E. Niblett, S. J. Wolf, J. M. Wilson, John Cobwin, Mrs. J. Casson, J. N. Tyner and wife, Jasper Packard, G. S. Orth, of Indiana; A. R. Cotton, William Lougheridge, John A. Kasson, Jackson Orr, Iowa; S. A. Cobb and lady, Kansas; E. Crosslin, C. W. Milliken, John D. Young, Kentucky; J. H. Sypher, L. A. Weldon, C. B. Darell, Frank Maury, Louisiana; M. V. Field, George Willard, J. W. Begoll, O. D. Conger, N. B. Bradley and wife, J. A. Hubbell, Michigan; Jason Niles, George C. McKee and wife, Mississippi; E. O. Stanford, Erastus Wells, W. H. Stone, R. A. Hatch, R. P. Bland, H. E. Havens and lady, T. G. Crittenden, A. Corning, A. H. Buckner, Ira B. Hyde, Missouri; William B. Small, New Hampshire; J. W. Hazleton, Amos Clark, M. L. Ward, and Ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, of New Jersey; David Wilbur and David B. Mellish, of New York; L. B. Gunckle and wife, C. N. Lamison, L. T. Neal, John Berry, M. T. Sprague, Ohio; W. Crutchfield, Tennessee; D. C. Giddings, A. H. Willie, Texas; John A. Smith, A. M. Davis, Thomas Whitehead, Virginia; C. G. Williams and wife, G. W. Hazleton, J. A. Barbor, C. A. Eldridge, J. M. Rusk, A. S. McDill, Wisconsin; the New Orleans Committee, Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Judge M. H. Kennard, B. C. Clowry, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Josiah Fogg and wife, James B. Eads and daughter, George Barnes, Charles M. Ellard, W. C. Buchanan, and other citizens of St. Louis. Most of the party will go on to New Orleans and Memphis from Galveston.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—A fire on the corner of Walnut and Pearl streets, which occurred at noon to-day, was not so disastrous as at first thought it would be. The loss on the stock of Meis & Meyer and McNamara & Co. will probably not be over $10,000. The only damage to the building was in the roof, and will amount to about $1,500. Insurance on stock, $40,000, principally held in home companies, the Commercial, Citizen, Enterprise, Farmers', Miami Valley, and the agencies of Owen Owens and Evans, Cassilly & Co.

DETROIT, May 17.—A fire in Cheboygan destroyed two buildings belonging to E. Nelson and Crookson & Jessup. Nelson's loss was $5,000; Crookson & Jessup, loss $3,000; McArthur, Smith & Co., $3,000; Rosenblood, merchant tailor, $3,500. No insurance.

NEW YORK, May 14.—By the burning, of Clark & McDonald's stables in East Forty-first street to-night, a number of horses perished.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Money was easy all day, and prime mercantile paper is in good demand at 7@9 per cent. The bank statement on rising averages for legal tenders shows that the banks have now $4,970,275 above the 25 per cent reserve which National Banks only are required by law to keep on hand. The State banks have a percentage of reserve to liabilities of 24.14, and National 27.53, the average reserve of the two classes being 27.12. The banks have increased their accommodation to borrowers an average for the week of $3,386,500.

STOCKS

were alternately weak and strong during the early part of the day, but after 1 o'clock the market assumed greater strength. A moderately large business was transacted in the principal shares at advancing prices. At the opening, quotations were ¼ to ⅜ per cent below the closing figures of yesterday. There was a much less active business in Erie, and the changes were less frequent than usual.

GOLD WAS ACTIVE

and higher. The report cabled this morning that the Bank of England had advanced its rate to 6 per cent is not generally credited here. It was reported that the leading bear operator had taken in a large quantity of gold to-day for the purpose, as was supposed, of giving the stock market another twist next week.

GOVERNMENTS

were strong but closed dull.

FAILURE.

There were rumors afloat on the street this afternoon that a Southern correspondent of a New York bill-drawing firm had failed, and that overdrafts on Liverpool against cotton had been discovered. The losses were variously estimated at £50,000 to £120,000 sterling.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Holders have advanced their prices, under orders from the South and West. The higher prices asked check the local and shipping demand. Good superfine and shipping extras are salable; sales, 9,800 brls; receipts, 6,355 brls. Wheat stronger for common and medium qualities, which are in fair demand; choice qualities firm and scarce. The absence of freight-room prevents the filling of orders for June. Sales reported of 30,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee, for first half of June, at $1.71, for home use. Sales, 72,000 bu; receipts, 55,525 bu.

PROVISIONS.

Pork moderately active in a jobbing way, and prices steady. Sales, cash and regular, of about 250 brls at $18.00 for new mess for future delivery. May held at $18.00@18.25, with $17.50; receipts, 148 packages. Cut-meats generally very quiet, and prices consequently more or less nominal. Dry salted shoulders, 7⅛c. Some inquiry for fresh meats, and sales of about 2,000 pcs at 11½c for hams, 7c for shoulders, and 9c for bellies. Receipts, 636 pkgs. Bacon very quiet, and prices unsettled; long clear quoted at 9¼@9½c, and short clear at 9⅝@9¾c, without business. Lard moderately active and easier; Western on spot for May, 9¼@9⅜c; city, 8⅝@8¾c. For future delivery, business reported embraced, last evening, 1,000 tcs May, 9¼c, and about 3,000 tcs June at 9⅜c. For contracts to-day, 250 tcs June, 9c, and 250 tcs July, at 9⅝c. Receipts, 679 pkgs.

VAN BUREN.

Why He Was Removed from the Commissionership to Vienna—Reckless Expenditures, Bribery, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A Washington special says: In reply to the solemn assertions contained in an affidavit of Gen. Van Buren, late United States Commissioner to Vienna, the Secretary of State says that in Liberty street, New York, is a restaurant kept by John Sutherland, who distinctly states and affirms to the authorities of the State Department, and has stated to three prominent gentlemen of New York, who have made affidavits to the fact, that Gen. Van Buren came to him and offered him a place in the Exposition at Vienna if he would agree to divide the profits. Neither the President nor Mr. Fish entertain a doubt regarding the truthfulness of this assertion, and, if they had doubts of this, there is other testimony of even stronger character. Mr. Fish also says that the statement that Mr. Van Buren's Assistant Commissioners were appointed on his (Secretary Fish's) recommendation, is utterly untrue. Mr. Van Buren was allowed to select his own men, and every one of the old board was appointed at Van Buren's request. Mr. McElrath, especially, was Mr. Van Buren's friend and adviser; yet when Mr. McElrath was requested to investigate the charges against Mr. Van Buren, he telegraphed to the State Department, upon investigation, that the charges were true, and asked not only Mr. Van Buren's, but his own suspension. The fullest confidence and discretion were reposed in Mr. Van Buren, and no removal would have taken place had not the President and Secretary Fish been certain of the necessity of such action. Mr. Fish was Mr. Van Buren's friend from the outset. He did all in his power to advance his appointment, and feels as keenly as any man to-day the disgrace brought upon the country.

VIENNA, May 17.—The investigation into the charges against the suspended American Commissioners has been completed, and the details forwarded to Washington. The inquiry shows that the Congressional appropriation is nearly exhausted, and that $30,000 was charged as expended on the roof of the sewing-machine department, when actually it should not have been more than one-tenth that sum. Other reckless expenditures were proven; also charges of bribery, etc. Goods are arriving rapidly, and it is expected that the American department will be ready by June 10.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The *Democrat*, *Globe*, and *Anzeiger*, newspapers of this city, were sued to-day for $30,000 damages, by J. R. Swartz, Chas. Winchester, and Joseph Hurley. There are nine suits altogether, based upon statements in these papers that the men had taken improper liberties with two theatre ballet girls.

Postal cards were put in circulation here to-day. One million have been ordered for this Post-Office.

James Ogra deliberately undressed himself on the steamer Bayard, at the wharf, this morning. He leaped overboard, and was drowned. He came on the boat at Louisiana, Mo.

Mysterious Death.

WALDOBORO, Me., May 17.—Dr. P. R. Baker, of Warren, was found dead this morning, shot through the heart, at a house near Warren. About 2 o'clock an unmarried woman named Mink called at a neighboring house, declaring that Dr. Baker shot her, but as there were no wounds she was supposed to be delirious. Soon after daylight Dr. Baker's carriage was discovered at the woman's house, and the neighbors on entering found the doctor's dead body.

Ohio Politics.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—The Republican County Convention for election of delegates to the State Convention was held here to-day. Twenty-four out of the twenty-seven delegates, and probably the entire delegation, will support for Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. Allan T. Brinsmade.

State-House Contract.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—The Commissioners have awarded the contract for heating the new Capitol to A. L. Ide, of this city, for $91,500, this being the lowest bid. Mr. Ide must furnish security in $70,000, and warrant the heating apparatus to work well for five years.

To Repeat It.

CINCINNATI, O., May 17.—It is now definitely determined to hold another musical festival here two years hence. Theodore Thomas has signified his willingness to undertake its direction. It is expected that it will occur the last week in May.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—The Governor has signed the Police Justices' bill. It gives the Mayor of New York the power of appointing successors to the present Justices, whom it retires.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The suburban campaign for the auction sale of real estate is now fairly opened, and, in the opinion of the most experienced dealers, bids fair to surpass any season since 1869. It has been estimated that about 200,000 salaried men, young merchants, and artisans in New York find it expensive and unsatisfactory to rear families in tenement and boarding-houses, and need healthy and economical homes in the suburbs.

Dr. Decortez, who destroyed himself in Brooklyn, was unmarried, a native of Barcelona, Spain, and in his 34th year. He graduated at the University of Bahia, Brazil, and also at Oxford, England. A friend of Decortez recently committed suicide in Hartford, and this, coupled with pecuniary embarrassment, produced excessive despondency. Decortez was a man of very high intellectual attainments, an excellent linguist, a profound observer, and a graceful writer, but was unable to earn a livelihood. He was of an ancient line of Spanish aristocracy.

At 7 o'clock this morning the barkeeper of a low negro dance-house at 69 Sullivan street, rushed up to a policeman in an excited manner, and asked him to come inside. In a privy in the rear the officer found a large pool of blood two inches deep, in the centre of which was lying a razor. Blood was spattered on the walls, and marks of bloody fingers were on the door-posts. The officer tracked drops of blood from the pool to a hallway, corner of Broome and Sullivan streets. Satisfied that a great crime had been committed, he hurried to the Police Station and reported to Capt. McCullough, and a platoon of men in civilian dress at once began a thorough search of the neighborhood. Meantime an immense crowd of excited blacks and whites gathered around, and discussed the mystery. At 10:40 o'clock a negro rushed into the police station and said that Mary Jane Sullivan, of 57 Thompson street, had been killed by her paramour, who had fled. Proceeding thither, the officers clambered up two pairs of stairs, and found a young white woman lying on a bed, dead, and covered with bruises. They ascertained that she had been living with a colored calciminer, named Jim, alias Joe Jackson, and that he had disappeared. His bank-book and several other articles were also missing. The row of houses of which No. 57 is one is known as "Nigger Alley," and is peopled by negroes and their white mistresses. Besides the dead woman, two other young white women, also mistresses of Jackson, were in the room, and were arrested as witnesses. The wounds on the corpse were evidently inflicted by some heavy blunt instrument like an ax-handle, which was found on the floor. None could have been done with a razor, and there was no connection between the body and the pool of blood in the privy of 69 Sullivan street. The police formed a theory that Jackson had caught her in the act of unfaithfulness with another colored man in the latter place, had killed him with a razor, hidden his body, drove her home, murdered her, and fled. All the facts since ascertained seem to bear out this horrible theory. When the Corroner and his assistants arrived at the house of death they found such a crowd assembled that it was with the utmost difficulty they elbowed their way to the door. The interior of the miserable shanty was so densely packed that a strong force of police was found necessary to clear the way to the room where the body lay. It was that of a young woman of 22, with beautiful features, slim, but elegant figure, rather below medium size. She had long, dark silken hair, dark complexion, and dark eyes. She lay on her side, near the front edge of the bed, and was covered only with a chemise and coarse brown horse-blanket. A deep cut was found over the right temple. The nose was swollen as if by a blow. Both eyes and the right cheek were discolored, and the face, neck, and chemise were stained with blood. Near the right elbow was an abrasion surrounded by discoloration as if in warding off a blow from a club. This arm lay across the body, and the other was partly outstretched as if in the act of supplication for mercy, an act which the open mouth strongly suggested. The skull was not fractured, but death was found to have resulted from compression of the brain by a large clot of coagulated blood from one of the external arteries, which had been ruptured by a blow on the temple. From the large quantity of coagulated blood around the heart, and the rigidity of the body, it was concluded that she had lived two or three hours after receiving her injuries, and had died about 4 o'clock. The jury was impaneled, and a formal inquest is to be held on Monday. The Coroner then took the informal deposition of the witnesses captured by the police.

Alfred Wilkes, colored, testified that he was in the liquor-store at Broome and Sullivan streets, at midnight last night. Deceased entered, and, after partaking of a glass of ale, had a bottle filled with whisky, with which she was about leaving when Jackson came in. On seeing her he shouted, "You d——d b——h, what are you doing here." Deceased answered "Nothing." Jackson then said, "Get out of here," and struck her across the back with a club, which witness identified as the one found on the floor of the room in which the corpse lay. Jackson drove her out and followed, and witness heard them talking in loud and angry tones outside. Jackson was perfectly sober at the time.

Nellie Crummel, washerwoman of Jackson's harem, testified that the murdered woman took the missing pictures and clock to her house for safe keeping several days ago. She said Miss Sullivan wandered into Jackson's room while drunk three months ago, and lay down on his bed; that she had lived with him since. Miss Sullivan had wealthy relatives in Philadelphia, some of whom visited her a few days ago and wanted her to go home with them, but she refused.

Jackson's two other mistresses denied any knowledge of the tragedy. One of them, Lottie Armstrong, described the light-handled razor with gilt letters on it owned by Jackson. The Coroner showed her the razor found in the pool of blood. It is light-handled, and has on it in heavily-guilt old English letters: "The Old English Razor." She was startled, but strove to throw doubts upon its identity. The keeper of the dance-house and his barkeeper could not recollect whether Jackson was in the place last night, although they acknowledged that he was a nightly visitor. The Coroner subsequently visited the privy at 69 Sullivan street. Dr. Woodman estimated the quantity of blood in the pool at three pints, and gave it as his opinion that it had flowed out suddenly from some main artery. He filled off a vial full for analysis. All the witnesses except the washerwoman, were locked up in the House of Detention.

Late to-night a Philadelphian, on hearing the washerwoman's testimony, visited the room in which the body lay, and identified it as that of Miss Cad Gibson, daughter of a wealthy merchant of that place. Previous to her [illegible] her sixteenth year, she was a lovely and accomplished young lady, greatly beloved and respected. About that time she fell a victim to the wiles of a scoundrel, and so degraded did she become in an astonishingly short time her name became the by-word in military camps stationed around the City of Brotherly Love. It is said that in one year she made $20,000 by prostituting herself to soldiers, whom she so greatly demoralized, that the authorities were compelled to take her in hand. A policeman was sent to arrest her. He caught her one Sunday evening, and was escorting her to the police station, when they suddenly met her father, mother and sister returning from church. Cad began to scream, and, the old gentleman recognizing her voice, flew to her assistance. The policeman brained him with a club, and kicked and beat his prostrate body in a brutal manner, after which he locked the young lady up. The next day Mr. Gibson preferred charges against the officer, and, after the trial, he was dismissed from the force. Miss Cad thereupon turned around and became his mistress, and lived with him a long time. Then she suddenly disappeared, and the next heard of her she was at Omaha, leading a life of shame. Thence she went to Chicago, and, after staying there a while, returned to Philadelphia. Not long ago she again disappeared, and nothing was known of her whereabouts until a few days ago, when her relatives tried to induce her to return home. A couple of years ago, Cad's sister Mary, also a beautiful and accomplished young lady, disappeared. A Philadelphian found her to-night moaning over her dead sister's body, a bloated, filthy wretch, mistress of a negro. The investigation is still going on. The authorities hope to catch the murderer before morning.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Archibald, on being questioned to-day in regard to the charges against him, acknowledges that all the facts alleged may be true, but denies that he has received any benefit. He says that anything that may have been done, was done by his clerk, Mr. Frazer, on his own responsibility. Mr. Archibald promised to look into the matter.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

An attempt was made to-day to place the Atlantic National Bank in bankruptcy, but Judge Blatchford decided that the Bankruptcy Court had no jurisdiction.

John McHalpine entered Peter M. Dingee's house, No. 165 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, early this morning, and, when discovered by Miss Dingee fired two shots at her. He then attempted to escape, but Mr. Dingee held him until the police arrived. Two other men, found in the neighborhood, and supposed to be confederates, were arrested.

The examination of George MacDonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, was continued to-day.

The funeral of Nixon, hanged on Friday, will take place to-morrow. Large numbers of curious people visit the house where the wake is holding.

The *News* says: Suit has been commenced against Daniel Drew, the capitalist, about a very delicate matter in which a woman is concerned.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had its annual meeting to-night, and the reports showed it to be in a flourishing condition. Henry Bergh was re-elected President, and Henry Clews Treasurer. Gov. Dix is among the Vice-Presidents.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER COLORED CADET.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—At a competitive examination in Norfolk, Va., to-day, for a West Point cadetship, there were about twenty candidates, fifteen being white and five colored. Congressman Platt, to whom the selection was referred, decided in favor of a colored boy named John W. Williams, as having passed the best examination. Williams is a colored boy about 18 years of age, who was born in slavery. He has been at school for five years only.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Gen. Ben Green, son of Duff Green, who claims to have originally obtained the charter of the Credit Mobilier Company, and who still claims to be the lawful owner of a majority of its stock, proposes, as soon as the Government files its bill in the suit against the Union Pacific, to himself file a bill asking that he may be made a party to the suit, in order that his rights and interests may be protected.

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S FINANCIAL THEORY.

A letter received here from a well-informed gentleman, who is now in New York City, says there is reason to believe that Judge Pierrepont will decline the Russian mission. He seeks a higher place, that which is now held by Judge Richardson. Of this the President has long been advised, but for various reasons declined to give Pierrepont the coveted honor. So much was Pierrepont's heart in the Treasury, and so confidently did he expect to succeed Boutwell, that he visited the various bankers and leading capitalists of Europe not long since, and from them gathered the information that a United States thirty or fifty-year bond at 4 percentum interest could be readily sold in Europe. The capitalists preferred a long time bond, at a low rate of interest, to a short time bond at 6 or 7 per cent. It will be readily inferred from this statement that Judge Pierrepont has a financial theory directly at variance from that of the Administration. He would cease paying off the public debt, as is now done, and postpone its payment for thirty to fifty years; but what his plan is for providing a sinking-fund or other measure for ultimate liquidation of the debt does not appear. The prediction is that he will decline the mission to Russia; or, if he accepts it, will be accompanied with an understanding that his resignation may be expected within six months. Pierrepont will thus get the distinction, the prestige in which he delights above all things, save the dollars, which may make the way smooth to his larger ambition.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

From a person who recently talked with the Hon. William M. Evarts upon the subject, it is defined that Mr. Evarts would not seek the office of Chief Justice of the United States, but would gladly accept it if the President should tender him the nomination.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Balances in the Treasury to-day: Currency, $5,181,638; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,515,000; coin, $74,063,819, including coin certificates, $26,201,400.

CLAIM REJECTED.

The umpire of the Spanish and American Commission, Baron Lederer, has decided adversely to the claim of Prefecto de Rajas against Spain, which involved $125,000. Rojas, a native of Cuba, filed his intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 28th of September, 1870. The treaty with Spain for the settlement of the wrongs and injuries to citizens of the United States since the commencement of the present insurrection in Cuba was concluded on the 12th of February, 1871. The umpire held that Rajas was not a citizen within the meaning of the treaty; therefore the Commission has no jurisdiction, and the claim is dismissed. Six or eight other cases fall on similar grounds.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Edward Palmer Indian Agent for the Grand River Agency, Dakota; Robert N. McLaren, United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota; and John Tillson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Illinois.

THE PRISONER O'KELLY.

The Secretary of State this evening received a telegram from Gen. Sickles that the Spanish Government has ordered the Cuban authorities to send O'Kelly to Spain.

THE KICKAPOOS.

Minister Nelson informs the Department that the Mexican Government expresses its willingness to do everything in its power to procure the removal of the Kickapoo Indians, who have wandered over the border, to such reservation as our Government may indicate. The necessary instructions have been sent to the local authorities of the Mexican States near the boundary line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All the members of the Cabinet are now in Washington.

The Committee sent to the Red Cloud Agency to prepare the Indians for the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, report that they have seen a number of representative Indians and whites. They are not decidedly hostile, though they are certainly opposed to the project. They want no white people other than traders on their lands. W. B. Webb has filed in the equity court a petition for a mandamus on the Secretary of the Interior, to compel him to issue a land patent for certain lands in Kansas. This land is part of the Osage ceded lands, and it is said this case is a test one, in which 200,0000 or 300,000 acres are involved.

MADISON.

City Water-Supply—An Artesian Mineral Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 16.—The problem of water supply for the Capitol, which the last Legislature undertook to solve by providing for steam-pumping works at the lake, has apparently secured a much better and cheaper solution. An excavation of some sixty feet having been made, the upper joints of a pipe for an artesian well, bored to a depth of 1,018 feet two or three years ago and abandoned, were removed, and a steam-pump applied, with pipe reaching twenty-eight feet into the larger pipe, five inches in diameter. For five and one-half hours water was pumped at the rate of a barrel a minute, and the result was the lowering of the water in the pipe eight inches, and within fifteen minutes after the pumping ceased the water was six inches higher than when the pumping was begun. The water is very soft and has a strong flavor of sulphur and iron, similar to some valuable mineral waters. Some will be analyzed here and in Milwaukee. Madisonians are sanguine of adding a boiling fountain to the attractions of this city as a place of resort.

Suits for Slander.

BELOIT, Wis., May 17.—The pastor of the Independent Methodist Church in this city, recently from Maine, and more recently from Rockton, Ill., has, it is currently reported, commenced suit for slander against parties in Rockford, Rockton, and Beloit. These parties had circulated a report that said minister was guilty of unministerial conduct in his associations with a certain lady and others who applied to him for spiritual counsel. The case has made considerable excitement in the community.

The Arkansas Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17.—Matters about the State-House are unchanged. The opponents of Gov. Baxter have as yet made no move towards getting forcible possession of the building or any part of it. An armed guard of the new militia are on duty again to-night. Nearly all the officers of the old militia are mustered out, and their places filled by men more in sympathy with the opinions of Gov. Baxter. The inaction of prominent Republicans opposed to Baxter provoke considerable speculation.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Northwestern saengerfest is to be held at Dubuque on the 20th to the 24th inst., inclusive, for which great preparations are making. The grand chorus will consist of over 300 voices and 100 instruments. Several celebrated solo singers have been engaged to attend.

The case of the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company against A. S. Mellish, its agent in Dubuque, charged with defrauding the Company of money due, has resulted in his acquittal. Three charges were preferred, all having been withdrawn after hearing the evidence. After the decision had been rendered, Mr. Mellish entered suit against the Company for $10,000, for defamation of character.

An effort is making to erect a monument to commemorate the virtues of Philip Embury, who emigrated from Ireland in 1765, and in the following year conducted the first Methodist service on this continent.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

The Farmers of LaSalle County Refuse to Indorse the Nomination of Craig for the Circuit Judgeship—The Knox County Farmers Waking Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 17.—The Convention of Farmers' Clubs and Granges of LaSalle County, a long-expected and important political event,—for it was one,—held here to-day was well attended. Out of the thirty-six townships in the county, thirty were represented by full delegations. The President of the County Society, John C. Armstrong, of Mission, was in the chair.

The proceedings opened with prayer. After adjusting a little matter of paying $1 each for membership fees, W. W. Gilman, Esq., of Mendota, arose to question of privilege. He said he had been grossly slandered. The Ottawa *Free Trader* had charged him with having fixed up a bogus delegation from LaSalle County at the Princeton Convention. He pronounced the charge false, and desired the Convention to refute the slander by adopting the following resolution.

Resolved, By the LaSalle County Farmers' Association, that the farmers' granges and clubs of LaSalle County, endorse the nomination of A. M. Craig, made at Princeton, for the Supreme Judgeship of the Fifth District.

Wrangling and confusion followed for an hour. Motions and counter-motions came thick and fast, when at last a motion to table was carried by a vote of 35 for to 23 against. So Craig was not indorsed by the Farmers' Convention of the populous County of LaSalle.

A motion to appoint delegates to a proposed Convention to choose a candidate for Circuit Judge was also made, but lost sight of.

The Committee on Resolutions finally reported that it was inexpedient to introduce any question in the Convention foreign to the immediate interests of the farmers, which was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

The friends of Judge Lawrence believe that a resolution could have passed indorsing that gentleman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., May 17.—The address from the Knox County Farmers' Association to their fellow-farmers of the Fifth Judicial District, has fallen like a bombshell in the nest of the trainers of Mr. Craig in this place. As a railroad attorney he has an unenviable reputation, having defeated the anti-monopolists of Galesburg in their efforts to secure a competing railroad from that point east, and the farmers are going back on him strong. The men who have him on training are getting alarmed, and well they may, for, instead of being the candidate of the farmers, it is getting pretty generally to be understood that he is in the interest of Bryant, Stevens & Co. Craig is now traveling around the District, in the garb of a farmer, in soiled clothes, slouched hat, and stogy boots, and pretending that he can and will do wonderful things when he gets on the Bench.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 17.—At the Princeville Republican Convention to-day, Judge H. B. Hopkins was chosen a candidate for Circuit Judge by acclamation.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterians—Proceedings of the Assembly in Session in Baltimore—A Disposition Manifested to Investigate the Publication Board—Proposed Reorganization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17.—The feature of to-day's session was the debate on the resolution offered by the Rev. James Dunn, requiring from the Board of Publication a detailed financial statement. The Assembly has manifested a purpose to press hard this Board, and discover whether it is managed on sound business principles. There is no evidence of fraud or extravagance, but rather of carelessness and a purpose to create a close corporation of Philadelphia Presbyterians. When the issue was made, to-day, Drs. Booth and Backus spoke very plainly of the continued refusal of the Board to present proper accounts. The latter gentleman said that no body of men, however respectable, were justified in expending the Church's money and not accounting therefor. The Western members are especially hostile to the Board's recent conduct, and many of them express an intention of rebuking its arrogance. Their first move will be against the proposed periodical for gratuitous circulation, which, it is said, is designed to satisfy the editorial proclivities of certain officials without involving their private fortunes.

Phillip Schaff to-day secured from the Assembly the surrender of an entire evening next week to the hearing of addresses in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance, which meets in New York next October. This is a pet measure of Dr. Schaff's, and he was sent to the Assembly to represent it.

One of the most important matters to come before the Assembly is a plan for the consolidation of the Boards of the Church, and a simplification of its machinery. Several papers on this subject were offered to-day. There is now too much friction in the workings of the Church, as compared with the products of eleven boards and committees, all with salaried officials and separate Treasurers to perform a work which might be entrusted to four. Undoubtedly the present Assembly will remedy this matter.

To-morrow all the Presbyterian pulpits and many of other denominations will be filled by delegates. Dr. Crosby will preach in the Central Church in the morning, and in the evening a woman's missionary meeting will be held.

All the Chicago Commissioners but Judge Williams have arrived. By mistake only the name of the Rev. C. L. Thompson was reported to the stated clerk, and he is only recognized in the formation of the committees.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BALTIMORE, May 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day received a report from the committee appointed to prepare the Book of Praise, announcing its completion. The report was referred to a special committee.

A proposition to establish a professorship of missionary instruction was referred to the Committee on Theological Seminaries.

A resolution that when a minister becomes disabled by age or disease he shall be placed by his presbytery on the retired roll of honor, was referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

The report on the conflicting claims of the Church at Jacksonville, Fla., was placed on the docket.

A number of papers from different presbyteries on education, demissions of the ministry, observance of the Sabbath, &c., were read and referred.

The Rev. Dr. H. A. Baird, presenting the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, now in session in Huntsville, Ala., was introduced by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Crosby, and made an address. He hoped the day would soon come when there would be but one Presbyterian Church. The Cumberland Church was ready to meet the Northern Church in any negotiations for that end. If this Assembly should deem it proper to appoint a committee to consider any proposition relative to reunion, the Cumberland Church would do the same, and their consultations might result in healing the differences of the church.

The Moderator said it gave him great pleasure to welcome in this Assembly the representative of the Cumberland Church, and he had no doubt his suggestions in regard to reunion would prompt a generous response.

The Assembly took a recess of fifteen minutes.

On motion of Mr. Pierson, of Detroit, a committee, composed of Drs. Nelson, of Lane Seminary; C. A. Dickey, of St. Louis; J. P. Smith, of Baltimore, and Elders George S. Drake and J. S. Farrar, were appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Cumberland Church on the subject of reunion.

The report of the Board of Publication was approved.

A resolution was adopted that the Board of Publication make a detailed financial statement annually, and the Assembly adjourned till Monday at 9 a. m.

The Southern Presbyterians.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—The Presbyterian Assembly of the United States assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, and was opened by Moderator Smith. Prayer by ex-Gov. R. W. Patton, of Alabama.

The Moderator announced the following additions to committees:

Bills and Overtures—The Rev. L. Johnson, W. M. Hannah.

Judicial Committee—John Stuart.

Theological Seminaries—The Rev. R. Cooper.

Sustentation—W. B. Hamilton, the Rev. J. H. Leppe.

Foreign Mission—The Rev. S. E. Axson.

Publication—The Rev. W. A. Wood, A. A. Sproul.

Education—The Rev. W. Pinkerton, the Rev. L. J. Martin.

Evangelistic—The Rev. W. H. Carson.

Systematic Benevolence—Rev. J. C. Denwiddie, C. H. Smith, Rev. W. A. Carter.

Foreign Correspondence—L. L. Halloday.

Sunday Schools—W. J. Locke, J. S. Ramsey.

Dr. Baird, of the Committee on Publication, read the Secretary's annual report. The report is printed, and is very voluminous. It refers to the publication of the works of the Church, and contains a long dissertation in relation to a benevolent institution for the printing of religious tracts and books, located at Richmond, Va., under the management of the Presbyterian Committee of Publication. The report of the Treasurer of the Committee was then read.

The Committee on Overtures and Bills reported an overture from Sao Paulo, requesting that means be taken to Christianize the Jews. The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported a memorial from the Presbytery at Memphis, asking a committee of members of the Assembly to address a circular letter to members of the Church to encourage family prayer. Report adopted. The Assembly next took up the question of the naming of the next place of meeting. The second ballot resulted in the election of Columbus, Miss. Adjourned.

ADAMS' EULOGY ON SEWARD.

Statement of the Hon. Montgomery Blair—Letter from the Late Chief Justice Chase—Lincoln's Fame Vindicated.

Washington (May 15) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

There continues to exist among the friends of Lincoln considerable tenderness on the subject of the oration of Charles Francis Adams on the character of Mr. Seward. With regard to the proposition that the surviving members of President Lincoln's Cabinet should unite in controverting some portions of Mr. Adams' remarks, Mr. Montgomery Blair, ex-Postmaster-General, has prepared the following statement:

"The statement as it appeared in the public press that the late Chief Justice, Mr. Welles, and myself had determined to unite in protesting against the injustice done to Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Adams in his eulogy upon Mr Seward is not strictly accurate. The facts are, that on the appearance of Mr. Adams' oration, Mr. Welles wrote me that he thought Mr. Adams had not observed the customary limits of eulogy which tolerated any extravagance of praise to the subject of it, while nothing derogatory to others was spoken, but had unduly exalted Mr. Seward at the expense of Mr. Lincoln, and he thought that those who knew his statement to be incorrect ought to say so. I concurred with Mr. Welles in the gross injustice done Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Adams, but thought it would be sufficient, and would avoid unseemly controversy, if the survivors of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet should unite in saying that Mr. Adams had been misled as to the relations between Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary of State, without going into particulars; and I so wrote to Mr. Welles, and also to the Chief Justice, from whom, several days afterward, I received this reply:

No. 301 E STREET,
MONDAY, 9 o'clock, April 28, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. BLAIR: I have not read Mr. Adams' oration. There is no occasion, I think, to apprehend any damage to Mr. Lincoln's memory from the exaggeration of Mr. Seward's merits, but if my health permitted, I should have no objection to comparing views with yourself and Mr. Welles, and letting the results be made public. Sincerely yours,

To the Hon. MR. BLAIR. S. P. CHASE.

"Before this note came to hand, I saw by the tone of the public press that, as the Chief Justice says, there was really no occasion to apprehend damage to Mr. Lincoln's memory from the exaggeration of Mr. Seward's merits, and being at the time very much engaged professionally, I did not go to see the Chief Justice to confer with him till he had left the city. I know, however, from other friends who conferred with him here and in New York, that he concurred fully in saying that Mr. Adams had been misled, and Senator Cameron also concurs in this. There could not be a greater misconception of history than to give to Mr. Lincoln a subordinate part, either in his own administration or in the Republican party prior to the nomination, and compare him with Pierce, Buchanan, and other inferior men, whose elevation was due to intrigue. Lincoln was Mr. Seward's leading competitor at Chicago from the start, and was nominated by acclamation almost, on the second ballot. He was the recognized leader of his party in Illinois in 1855, when he was the preferred candidate for the Senate of all but five of those who elected Judge Trumbull, who being Democrats would not then vote for Mr. Lincoln, but while Judge Trumbull's friends would not vote for Lincoln, he (Lincoln) went on the floor of the House and urged his friends to vote for Trumbull. He had been a leading competitor for the Vice-Presidency against Mr. Dayton in 1856, and this was before his debate with Douglas, which proved him to be the representative man of the Republican party of that day, and everybody knows that he continued to be its true representative thenceforward till the hour of his death, whilst Mr. Seward, by his speech on the 12th of January, 1861, in the Senate, which was echoed in the House by his friend and eulogist Mr. Adams, on the 31st, lost them both the confidence of that party. Mr. Seward, referring to the secession movement then in progress, said that he would meet exactions with concessions, and violence with peace. And accordingly agreed with the Confederate Commissioners to surrender our forts on their requirement. But Mr. Lincoln declared, in his Inaugural, that "the power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government," and ordered the reinforcement of Sumter, which Mr. Seward had stipulated to give up within five days. This was at the beginning of the Administration, and Mr. Lincoln was equally true to his own convictions on all important questions to the end. It is not an uncommon error among the astute to impute the success of those who are accepted as great by the common people to the sharpness of the inferior but able men they call to their assistance. This, I remember, was the belief of such persons with respect to Gen. Jackson. Indeed, many of the able men he had brought about him from time to time thought they took care of him, and were indispensable to him, while the truth was that he was taking care of them and the country also. Now, they are forgotten, while with each revolving year, as the mists of party heats pass away and the old hero's simple grandeur of character is better understood, he grows greater in the eyes of his countrymen. So it will be with Lincoln. He was really a great soul—a patient, magnanimous, truthful, loving, and lovable man, without egotism, devoted to great purposes, and with respect to all essential things a very resolute man."

Recent Mine Disasters.

WESTVILLE, N. S., May 17.—Everything is quiet about the Drummond colliery to-day. A number of men are engaged carting away the earth with which various openings were filled. No fresh names were added to the already long list of missing. Mr. Drummond, President of the Company, says immediate steps will be taken to organize men, and provide work about the surface for those willing to remain, and will do all in their power for them.

HALIFAX, May 17.—A relief meeting for the widows and orphans by the Drummond colliery explosion was held here to-day. A large amount was subscribed, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions.

NEW YORK, May 17.—London papers announce that the last survivor of the calamity at the Wynnstay colliery, Ruabon, Peter Darlington, son of the manager, is dead. There is no one now left to tell how the explosion was caused. A searching investigation will be made by the authorities.

Obituary.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—Col. R. A. Penson, a prominent merchant and President of the Chamber of Commerce last year, died of dysentery to-day. During the war he commanded a Confederate cavalry brigade.

Col. [illegible] W. Rogan, of the firm of Rogan, Selden & Co., died at Somerville yesterday, of consumption.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May [illegible].—Hon. James Phelan, a prominent lawyer and formerly a member of the Confederate Senate from Mississippi, died this afternoon of erysipelas, caused by the removal of a small tumor from his neck.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Arrived, steamer Donati, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, May 17.—Arrived, steamships Scotia, from New York, and Malta, from Boston.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—Base ball: Athletics, 12; Mutuals, blank.

BOSTON, May 17.—Base ball: Atlantics, 12; Bostons, 11.

The Labor Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A Providence letter says the effect of the Trades Unions in Rhode Island is that every day families are leaving the State; not because they have not been doing well there; not because they do not wish to stay, but because certain persons who will not work are determined that others shall not.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The striking gasmen of Brooklyn are still upon the streets, and are beginning to think the Company will not reinstate them on any terms.

SPRINGFIELD.

Decoration-Day—A Good Day's Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—The Grand Army of the Republic made arrangements, at a meeting held to-night in the Senate Chamber, to decorate the soldiers' graves at Camp Butler, near this city. There are about 800 soldiers buried in the cemetery, and heretofore there has been an abundance of evergreens and flowers to bedeck their graves in a profuse and becoming manner, but as yet but few flowers have made their appearance, and there is a great scarcity of evergreens, and the question was, what could be substituted. There seems to be a scarcity of flowers and evergreens throughout this section of the State.

The Springfield Rolling Mills made yesterday over 136 tons of railroad iron. The Company claims this to be the greatest amount of work of that kind ever performed in the same length of time.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........May 17.

Schr White Cloud, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Kewanee, 2,500 railroad ties, 500 telegraph poles.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 70 m lumber, 9 m lath.
Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, 170 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Ford River, 225 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Jo Vilas, Green Bay, 1,800 m shingles.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 50 m shingles, 150 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Minnie Slausen, Traverse City, 325 m lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Menominee, Manistee, 220 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Munson, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Stella, Saugatuck, 45 m lumber.
Prop City of London, Goderich, 2,327 brls salt.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 220 brls flour, 40 tubs butter.
Schr Senator, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr St. Peter, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 14 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr S. Bates, Manistee, 120 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 155 m lumber.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 160 m lumber.
Scow Melton, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Barge W. M. Burn, Grand Haven, 108 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Smith, Ludwig's Pier, 45 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Ludington, 139 m lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Atmosphere, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 158 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Prop City of Madison, Little Sturgeon Bay, 130 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, White Lake, 3,000 railroad ties.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 65 m lumber.
Scow Denmark, Jacksonport, 1,610 telegraph poles, 500 posts.

CLEARED.........May 17.

Prop Java, Buffalo, 600 bags oil cake, 1,300 brls flour, 101 bales broom corn; 20,000 bu oats.
Bark Ogarita, Buffalo, 37,200 bu corn.
Schr Howard, Buffalo, 16,117 bu corn.
Schr Col. Cook, Cleveland, 21,841 bu oats.
Schr Dick Sommers, Buffalo, 31,361 bu corn.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 42,456 bu corn.
Schr City of Milwaukee, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr A. H. Moss, Cleveland, 18,001 bu oats, 3,000 bu corn, 176 brls flour.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Agents are holding their vessels firmly at 8c for corn to Buffalo. A charter was made at 13c for wheat to Kingston. Quite a number of grain vessels are going into the lumber and iron ore trade. The following charters were reported: Prop Montana, corn and oats to Buffalo on private terms; Prop Fountain City, corn via Buffalo to Boston, at 26c; Prop Oswegatchie, corn to Boston via Ogdensburg, at 28c; Prop Lowell, corn to Ogdensburg, on through rate; schr Annie Mulvey, wheat to Kingston, at 13c; schr Senator, from Escanaba to Cleveland, for iron ore, at $2.50 per ton. In the afternoon the schr. Advance was taken for wheat to Goderich, and the prop Cuba for wheat to Buffalo, both on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The upper deck is being taken off the steam barge Annie Laura. By doing so it is thought that she will be able to carry 20,000 more feet of lumber. The barge will be ready to leave on Monday.

—The large barge building at Saugatuck was to launched on Saturday. She will carry 650,000 feet of lumber.

—The lumber scow Newell Hubbard ran ashore at Belle Isle on Thursday night.

—The steamer Keewenaw left Eagle Harbor on Thursday morning on her return trip. The port of Marquette had such a formidable ice barrier, extending some distance from the harbor, that it was found impossible to call at that place.

—The schr W. G. Grant, which last fall was driven on the east shore of Lake Michigan and abandoned by her crew, is to be rescued. Capt. W. D. Robinson, Marine Inspector of Buffalo, has partially contracted with parties to accomplish the work.

—The little steam yacht Dime, bound for Lake Superior, met with an accident at Lambton, on the St. Clair River, by getting crushed against a pile. She sank in shoal water, but will be raised immediately, and be put in seaworthy condition again.

—The schr Emma C. Hutchinson was launched at Port Huron Wednesday. She is owned by J. T. Hutchinson and others, of Cleveland. She is of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 195 feet; length over all, 215 feet; 14 feet depth of hold, and 35 feet depth of beam. She registers, according to the new customs measurement, 736 tons, and will cost fully $15,000, outfit costing $4,000 of that amount. Frank Leighton was her builder.

—The keel for a new steamer, intended for the Montreal and Chicago line, has just been laid at Chatham. The boat is intended to be of the same dimensions as the others recently launched at that place, and belonging to the same line.

—George W. Pontine has just laid the keel, at Port Burwell, for a new vessel of full canal size. She will be ready to launch about Aug. 1. At the same place, L. McDormand has also laid the keel of a new vessel of the same dimensions as the last. She will be ready to launch about midsummer.

—The new scow Felicitous, built at Manitowoc the past winter for the Scandinavian Company, is now at the lumber docks in this city. The Felicitous carries from 150 m to 175 m ft of lumber.

—The steamer Manitoba, Capt. Symmes, from Lake Superior, arrived at this port this morning, having on board eighty-five tons of silver ore, valued at $140,000. Capt. Symmes reports the north shore of Lake Superior unobstructed by ice, but on the south coast heavy icebergs, 30 feet in depth and quite compact, extended from Keweenaw to White Fish Point, and a considerable distance from shore. Upwards of 1,000 brls of silver is yet awaiting shipment at the mines of Lake Superior. The steamer Manitoba will this season ply to Lake Superior in connection with three other steamers, entirely new.—*Detroit Tribune, 17th.*

—The schr. Middlesex which in the fearful gale last fall was wrecked on the south shore of Lake Superior and at one time abandoned, has been got off and towed to Cleveland by the steam tug Annie Dobbins. The vessel will necessarily have to go into dock for considerable repairs. When passing Detroit she had no steam pump on board.

—The Cleveland Transportation Company's steamer Geneva was launched Thursday afternoon. Her dimensions are: 183 feet keel, 200 feet over all, 34 feet beam, 14 feet hold; keel 14x14 inches. She is to be commanded by Captain G. P. McKay, formerly of the stmr Peerless. The schr Geneva, now building in the yard of Messrs. Radcliff & Lengell, is to be consort for the above steamer. Messrs. Quayle & Martin have also on the docks a steamer the same as the Geneva, to be called the Vienna. She will be ready for sea in about four weeks. She is to tow the schr Verona, recently launched from the yard of Quayle & Murphy. Messrs. Quayle & Martin have also two of the largest class vessels on the stocks, one for Capt. Frank Perew, of Buffalo, and one for Capt. Alva Bradley, of this city—the latter to be named "John Martin."—*Cleveland Herald, 16th.*

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 17.—ARRIVED—J. Menard, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; American Star, Joliet, light; S. and V., Lemont, 84 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 88 yds stone; Excelsior, Summit, 85 yds stone; H. L. Peasslee, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Col. Martin, Lemont, 89 yds stone; H. L. Carpenter, Sag, 89 yds stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 77 yds stone, 40 brls lime; Col. Judd, Lemont, 93 yds stone; Sligo, Willow Springs, 85 tons ice; J. D. Leonard, 165 tons iron; Eclipse, Lemont, 84 yds stone; C. W. Zimmerman, Utica, 155 tons sand.

CLEARED—Waterloo, LaSalle, 140 tons coal, 280 m shingles, 5 brls oil; Martin Rogan, Constitution, Col. Martin, Lemont, light.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 17.—ARRIVED—Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Contest, Morris, 6,600 bu corn.

CLEARED—Jack Robinson, 85,549 ft lumber, 50 m shingles, 16,200 lath, LaSalle; Morning Light, 33,929 ft lumber, 2,450 lath, Ottawa; Gracie Griswold, 77,180 ft lumber, 42,500 lath, Minooka; Phoenix, 75,739 ft lumber, 4,150 lbs merchandise; Georgia, 41,164 ft lumber, 143 tons coal, LaSalle.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 17.—PASSED DOWN—Props Raleigh, Badger State, Orontes and barges, Hercules and barges, Ontonagon and barges, Sun and barges, City of Port Huron and barges; schrs Conrad Reed, Riverside, Kate Winslow.

PASSED UP—Props Philadelphia, Empire State, B. Jones, [illegible] City, Colorado, Neptune and barges, Tawas and [illegible], Eclipse and barges; schrs American Union, Sawyer, [illegible] Muir.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, May 17—Evening. PASSED UP—Props India, Fayette; bark Tanner; schrs Crosthwaite, L. L. Lamb, Nabob, Home.

PASSED DOWN—Props Annie Young, W. T. Graves and barges; schrs Helfenstein, Express.

ARRIVED—Prop Arizona, which was sunk above the flats, arrived here for repairs.

WIND—Northeast.

PROF. SWING.

His Sermon Preached Yesterday Morning at McVicker's Theatre.

A Discourse Suggested by the Deaths of Chief Justice Chase and John Stuart Mill.

TEXT: One star differeth from another star in glory.—1 Cor. 15:41.

This passage comes often into mind when we observe the diversity of character reached by eminent men living and dying in our sight. The excellence possible to human life never reveals its whole self in any one soul, but seems to divide itself up into fragments and to parcel out these fragments to the care of different hearts. As a kind father surrounded by dutiful children, coming at last to the end of life, makes a final will and testament, dividing up his immense estate to the dear children, so that each has a part, thus nature rich in all the shapes of genius, talent, and virtue, portions out her immense fortune, and many children beloved come away from her presence carrying some precious gift.

The soil that grows men is much like the soil that grows plants and flowers. This literal soil, lying in its blackness beneath the sun, is ready to produce an oak or rose, a clambering vine or a violet. Often we find in June by some stream a rich spot, which with rare prodigality has sent upward a whole bouquet of species, and colors, and perfumes. The soil that grows men is such. They emerge from it with different shadings of intellect and sentiment, and taste and genius.

The illustration of Paul, that one star differeth from another in glory, finds an increased meaning in the modern time, for astronomy has discovered that some of them are suns that shine with a pink, or emerald, or amber, light. And hence, the planets around these suns are not bathed in a white light like our day, but in a flood of pink, or gold, or amber.

The human soul presents this variation of glory, and hence fills the spectator with an outlook that never wearies with any motony. Thousands of minds come and go surrounded with any sending forth their own peculiar light.

If you would realize this truth you need only look upon those who have just gone from earth, for there is always something in the word death that causes the peculiar tint or color of a soul to flash up suddenly before us. The solemnity and sorrow of the tomb arrest both our attention and our sympathy and, for the first time we see the image of the soul that has gone hence. The grave, though full of literal darkness, is full of spirit light. The soul becomes most visible to us when it has entered that great shadow. The recent months have afforded us frequent opportunities for this full view of great souls in their rich variety. The hunger for empire flashed forth in the spirit of Louis Napoleon. A worship of the common people and a wonderful industry and information was visible in the memory of the great editor who died last autumn in the sorrow of defeat. A noble form of Christianity, perhaps one of the best embodiments it has enjoyed in our generation, may be observed now in the pale image of Bishop McIlvaine. Uprightness and moderation, and devotion to free principle are evident in the character of Chief Justice Chase, while all that was most intellectual, and dignified, and powerful in the human mind, shines forth now from the name of John Stuart Mill. How these stars differ from each other in glory!

It has long been the custom of our land in its religious press, and in its pulpit also, to draw whatever lessons they could from the great soldiers or politicians that pass away in their presence. This partiality comes in part from the public benefits that descend direct from such men, and from the absence of such characters as the world now laments in the name of Stuart Mill. There is no evident reason why we should all speak of a great soldier, or great editor, or great Chief Justice, and pass in silence a man great in his acquisitions, in his rational faculty, in his humanity, in his morals, in his disposition, and in his domestic life. It would not be fitting this sacred day should I speak of this illustrious man in his relations to logical forms and political systems, and metaphysical inquiries, for mankind has set apart six days of seven for reflection and all toil in these departments of thought; but it will seem becoming the hour if I shall recall to your minds some of those points in the life and character of Mr. Mill, at which he came into contact with the world of religion. Into the world of Christianity proper he never entered, but in the splendor of an intellect which revealed a divine origin in his devotion to his brother man, in his elevation above the world's vices and strifes, in his love of truth, and in his domestic life, he illustrated powerfully the ideal humanity pictured in the pages of the New Testament.

The scriptures are full of delineations of character. From the writings of Solomon to the sermon upon the mount, and to Paul's letter to the Romans, there is a perpetual effort to paint a human character in such lines that society may not mistake the good God has set before it, and in reaching which it will find its perfect success and happiness.

After Solomon had exhausted his maxims, Christ came saying, Blessed are the pure in heart, the merciful, the peacemakers. And then Paul comes with many a chapter of summing up of human virtues attainable in this life. The reader of the Bible will see that character is the object of all these earthly years, the thing to be sought by all alike from King to subject, from philosopher to child. Such being the life-work of man, he may well gaze upon any beauty and impressiveness of character, come whence it may, in politics or philosophy, or in the humblest walks of earth. Even if Stuart Mill stood nominally outside of the Christian religion, yet there is a sense in which he stood, not by choice, but by necessity, within the boundaries of the New Testament. It is within the power of an individual to reject the special doctrines of a religion; but if that religion has moulded his country for centuries in all its morals and aspirations, then each individual born into that atmosphere is colored with its hues, however much he may repudiate its cardinal dogmas in after life. It is possible for a free will to expatriate one's self from one's country, but go where he may, he will always be the Englishman or American of his formative years. Lady Hester Stanhope tried to escape her country, weary as she was of its political griefs, but in the mountains of Lebanon, in Arab dress, and with only Arabs around her, she was still only an Englishwoman. In Christian lands Christianity, besides being a set of dogmas, is also an atmosphere, and hence those who at last feel called upon to deny the propositions most difficult of belief continue still the children of the place, and if they do not carry the public baptism upon their foreheads, they bear the Christian character in their heart. Hence, to find a beautiful character outside the Christian Church may yet be to find a good illustration of Christian ideal and Christian destiny, for the ideal becomes a public inheritance, and flows beyond the walls of the church, as the light of the cottager's lamp pours out of the window, far away from the loved family group.

Of this eminent man a prominent passion was his love of truth. To know the facts in the common affairs of life was so deep a wish in his soul that it became a passion so strong that all other passions died around it as the shrubs of the forest die when the oak begins to overshadow them. In his writings we perceive a heart without enmity, without partisanship moving along in the vast sea of truth, occupied wholly in search of a shore habitable by the pilgrim humanity. One of our own leading statesmen, having been asked why he never became angry, replied that he could not afford it. Life was too short to be consumed in part by such a passion.

Mr. Mill's style is the picture of a sincere intellect from which all malice had been eliminated, all language of abuse, and into which had been gathered the breadth of a Plato, the learning of a Milton, and the humanity of a Wilberforce. In the careers of such gifted men as Theodore Parker and Charles Sumner, there is so much partisanship and individual pride that the pursuit of truth with them seems too much like a contest for office or fame. The heart that reads these writings has at last such feelings as must have filled the bosoms of the Romans seated at their gladiatorial shows, but reading Stuart Mill you feel that the light around you is not that of lightning but of a morning sun shining not as any terror, but in benevolence.

If, therefore, the Bible speaks of truthfulness, if Solomon declared the glory of just balances, if the Gospels speak of our being without guile, if another sacred writer said "He that would see good days let him refrain his tongue from evil and his lips that they speak no guile," we may call to memory this English name and know what all this Scripture signified.

It was this love of truth that made Mr. Mill such a lover of liberty. Not only must the unbiased seeker of truth naturally become a lover of personal liberty on the ground that such freedom makes the pursuit of all truth of government and science and religion possible, but he must love it because all despotism is itself a falsehood, a fraud, a crime.

The world of truth being too large for any one foot to travel over, it is parceled and assigned in districts to different men. While Tyndall seeks the truth of the inanimate world and while science at large seeks the truth of nature, it was the province of Mr. Mill to seek the truth of human conduct as pertaining to the individual or society. Hence, loving truth, he further dignified his name by developing the truth of conduct rather than of geology, or mechanics, or of material things. This noble path led him to cast himself into the study and development of civil and spiritual liberty. All the falseness and cruelty of tyranny in State and Church stands forth in all its deformity. The light of Mr. Mill's reason is so powerful that it dispels all the fogs of centuries and fully reveals the world of freedom long dreamed of but unseen. The few tears we were all accustomed to shed over Galileo and a few martyrs he multiplies into a great rain and sheds them over the human race up to the last hour of yesterday. Our tears fell only for a black man in chains; his fell wherever a subject was slave of a King, or wherever woman was the slave of her employer or her husband. His judgment was simply universal, and as just as is possible in any one man in this generation. England had in his sight imprisoned a man of perfect integrity, for uttering his disbelief in some Christian tenets, and had forbidden a foreigner from testifying against a thief because he confessed that he held no particular religious persuasion. Mr. Mill found a thousand Galileos where the Church had supposed there was but one, and his calm eloquence and logic, poured out for a generation, fought and won over again the battle of personal freedom—not for an astronomer but for a race. Unquestionably, freedom is the only soil upon which educated men can grow. Bondage is at once the enemy of intellect and religion. Men cannot grow where they are cramped either by a King or by a fixed system. If, therefore, the day shall come, and come it no doubt will, when the advent of reason shall have overthrown the falsehood in Romanism and Protestantism, and when the enthronement of individual liberty shall have made the English establishment shake hands with the Dissenter, and the Jew sit down in friendship with the Christian. Much of this humane brotherhood will go back for its origin to that name written this month upon the grave. It has often been necessary, in the history of the Christian Church, that heavy blows should be struck against it by minds outside of it, and intellectually hostile to it. Self-love, prejudice, and vanity always make self-reform difficult. The wish of the poet, that

> Some one could the giftie gie us,
> To see oursel'es as others see us,

points out not only a weakness of an individual, but of a Church or a government. A despotism or a monarchy never doubts itself. It is necessary for some outside man, some Republican Kossuth or Patrick Henry, to spring the first doubt. So with the Church universal. Blinded by self-love, it has had to accept of reform at the hands of those standing outside of its atmosphere of mutual admiration. The Calvinistic faith could indeed reform the Armenian, and the Armenian the Calvinistic, and so on, until each sect had pruned away something from its neighbor's folly; but beyond this slight work there is a vast region in which all the denominations sat down together in a deep and mutual admiration, fatal to all sense of fault and to all hope of reform. It is necessary in these hours that blows should come from parties outside of itself.

All the Christian Church held to the justice of persecution even to the death. From Rome to Geneva and Edinburg, the stake and the gag-law were as universal as the Ten Commandments. In this awful condition of things, it was only a kind Providence that turned the French infidels loose into that field, dripping with the blood of the innocent Huguenot, and Covenanter, and Catholic. So the Church once sustained such relations to slavery that light could not dawn upon it out of its own horizon, but was poured upon it by a free-thinking world moving in an orbit beyond the realm of the sanctuary. The relation of the Church to science and to woman awaits also a schooling from her enemies, and while it will never accept the whole argument of scientists, nor the whole declaration of woman's rights, as set forth by Mr. Mill and his school, yet by these outside voices it will be led into some new world of truth, brighter with the glory of both man and God.

There was another feature in the character of Mr. Mill that illustrates a cardinal idea of Christianity. You know the Bible is full of the idea that the soul is the chief thing. The Bible is the book of the soul. Christ came in the name of the soul. He Himself had no property, no office, no empire, no equipage, no retinue, because he came in the name of the mind divine and immortal. The New Testament is the grandest delineation of the soul's greatness that ever came to earth through the lips of men. If you read the pages of profane history, you read of wars, armies, palaces, diadems, royal families. But, opening the New Testament, you read only of the immortal spirit. Over each page the golden word "soul" might well be written. In all profane history, the last word is dust; but of the Testament, the last word is always immortality, be the writer John, or Paul, or the Savior.

If it were not for such men as Mr. Mill coming here and there in human life, we might fail to know what that thing called soul is. I do not know where, in the public men of our land, we can see so well the picture of human dignity swayed out of balance by a love of office and gold; disturbed by a storm of bad passions, our public men reveal the soul, not in its nobleness, but in some shape that begs for pity and forgiveness.

Our great men are all said to die disappointed and half broken-hearted, because they fail to catch a four-year bauble from the tumultuous crowd. To run for President, and then die in glory or in cloud, according to the counting of the votes, has become a brief history of one of our greatest men. It is a sad remembrance of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Chase, that their failure to reach a great office turned their days into a winter of discontent.

All over our land, it seems to be forgotten that a human soul may be something to which no office can add anything, and from which no political defeat can take anything away.

God has in no way connected human greatness with a ballot-box:

> The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
> And all that rank and or fortune e'er gave,
> Await alike the inevitable hour;
> And paths of glory lead but to the grave.

From such a scene it is sweet to turn to a man who might have honored any office, but whom no office could have honored. Nothing lasting for four years could have added to a soul great before the four years and great afterwards. Mr. Mill would scarcely have known when an earthly honor came to his forehead, or when it departed. Like Marcus Aurelius, whose laurels of virtue were greater than the throne of the Roman Empire, Mr. Mill's own forehead was nobler in itself than it could have been rendered by all the political wreaths of his generation.

True greatness never reveals nor cherishes much ambition, for the gift of mind and the possession of a profound character leave little for the soul to wish or for earth to confer. Hence in the blessed life of the Savior we perceive no trace of popular ambition, but everywhere simple greatness of spirit, as if that were the supreme destiny of rational being.

Oh, what an era would begin in our land if, instead of waiting for something outside of self to come to us and honor us, our citizens should unfold the glory within them as a flower sends forth beauty and perfume from its own opening heart!

Let me ask you now to come to one more point where Mr. Mill illustrated a truth that belongs by adoption to the family of religious ideas. The Catholic Church makes it a sacrament; the Protestant churches little less than that. But let the ceremony be considered civil or religious, the relation itself is all inwoven with the past and future of Christianity. There is no debate so loud and so apparently disgraceful as that now filling the civilized world over the nature and obligations of the marriage relation. It seems now to have been the good fortune of Mr. Mill to unfold by example this great form of friendship that was established in earth's first paradise. After the Greek and Roman picture in which the wife was a semi-slave, after the French and American picture in which the wife is an inferior or a creature of fashion, it leads us up to the old ideal of God when we behold the wife of a Stuart Mill to have been the perfect equal of him in education, in dignity, and in liberty. By educating our youth along difficult paths, man seeks to holds converse with man. He talks the highest thoughts to his brother, the humbler at his home. To this difference of education there in added the influence of the possession of power and authority held by man for thousands of years. Separated by long-cultivated vanity and long-assumed authority on the one side, and by difference of studies on both sides, and bound only by a transient sentiment called romance, the marriage bond of to-day stands exposed to constant peril of unhappiness or separation. It is a structure moved from its base. But in these two souls now gone from this shore we behold marriage triumphing in an education exactly parallel, and in a companionship that extended all through the divide spirit of each. It was a partnership of mind, a vast friendship and vast love mingled as an interweaving of intellect, and sentiment, and equality.

Before the spectacle of such a friendship all the modern discourse about the bondage of marriage appears as a madness. That flood of platform eloquence that rising in our Atlantic border has spread Westward as the Black Death that once spread out from Asia, seems to roll back from this tomb as though God stood there, saying, "Thus far and no farther."

These two studied the same works and alternated with each other in writing for the Reviews and in the deep work upon human liberty.

With these two souls before us, all the modern words about affinities, in the recent sense of that term, come to us as from a world of mingled vice and brutism, and leave us rapt in the admiration of an affinity of mind, of spirit, of purity, of immortality.

It may be that not many can reach such a vast, faultless friendship; but there it stands, the only ideal worthy of veneration or pursuit.

Of this marriage, divorce forms no more an element than it forms an element in the father's or mother's love for her child. The mother demands no exchange. There is no romance that may transfer her love from her child to that of some foreign home. This friendship is baffled only by death. Marriage is just such an imperishable, unalterable thing.

When one of our leading citizens, a few weeks since, wrung his hands in agony upon the banks of a river while his only son was dying beneath the waves, when the eye could not see him nor the hand help, we beheld in that scene a friendship that nothing but death could terminate. The only divorce of a father's love for his son is death.

While the tears of Stuart Mill were falling over the tomb of his unrivaled wife, the civilized world perceived that the marriage designed of God is one that nothing but the grave can end, and then by a profound sorrow.

But there is no perfection upon these shores. And now we come to the shadow that falls across this grave by day and night. That Mr. Mill did not accept the orthodox creed, is not what a liberal world need regret the most, but that he revealed little of the religious sentiment and hope is what we must confess to be a shadow upon his memory.

His career verifies what I have said here so often that it has become, I fear, wearisome to you, that the intellect alone does not lead to a Savior or a God in the religious sense. Mr. Mill, like Locke and Buckle, Darwin and Tyndall, so idolized the rational faculty, so idolized the visible, the tangible, and the immediate, that the sentiments seem to have perished by neglect.

When the human mind will go no farther than it can see clearly, it cannot go far from its cradle. It argues little against the central truths of Christianity that these great brain powers have rejected their claims, for they have gone further, and have, for the most part, dealt with deism itself just as with Christianity. Their hearts do not fail of Christianity, but of all religion.

This phenomenon of thousands of practical philosophers parting with religion does not teach me that the religious world is a fable, but does teach me that there are sentiments in the heart which, if slighted, will convert the earth into a laboratory, and death and love and wisdom and virtue all into dust.

Victor Cousin, of France, was the rival of Stuart Mill in wisdom, in genius, in intellect; and so Guizot. These three were similar and strikingly great. But the two latter possessed the power of sentiment. That golden atmosphere of love and hope that hangs around religion enveloped Victor Cousin in its life-giving folds. Setting out from the same points of thought, Cousin always came up to God and Heaven, and Mr. Mill to the practical of this life; to the happiness of man here, and then paused. Oh, what a deep mystery of human life is here:

> From the same father's side,
> From the same mother's knee,
> One journeys to a gloomy tide,—
> One to a peaceful sea.

And Cousin and Guizot teach us that there is no mental greatness too large for religion. That religion depends upon the world's credulity; but they teach us, even beside the grave of the lamented Mill, that religious sentiment is a divine part of human character, and ought to make its sunlight play in every bosom; and that the more gifted the genius the sweeter and more divine may be its colors in the soul's horizon.

A LIVELY COUNCIL.

How the City Fathers of Cincinnati Do Business.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 17.

Some devilish element was in the air of the Council Chamber yesterday. There was an itch for fight in different directions. Messrs. Meyer and Fitzgerald had shown a disposition to interfere with every movement, keeping up a continual snap and growl. Mr. J. C. Fiedeldey acted in an exceedingly ugly manner, made a show of himself from the time he took his place. While the minutes were being read, Messrs. Wolf and Cutter, to the left behind him, were talking in a low voice. Fiedeldey jumped to his feet, and, lurching forward, demanded that all talking should be stopped—that silence should be kept. The President called for order, when the reading went on. In a minute Fiedeldey was on his feet again. The Sergeant-at-Arms should be called in, and put an end to the whispering which had been continued in a lower voice. The President said that such a measure would, he felt sure, be necessary, when the gentlemen complained of entirely ceased. Then Mr. Meyer took up the hatchet, and demanded that there should be no smoking; "not dat he objected to in de shtreet, but not in dis Chamber!" The smoking was stopped. Between times Mr. Fitzgerald was on his feet, and, with a voice and manner particularly irritating, was arguing for a suspension of the rules in order to get certain business brought up at an early hour. When the Twenty-fourth Ward was called Mr. Johnson introduced his ordinance to repeal the other ordinance. Mr. Wolf moved that his motion be rejected. Hereupon Mr. Fiedeldey turned to Mr. Wolf, and, in an undertone, said, "Keep your mouth shut, God d—n you!"

Mr. Stephens here got up. He was in favor of the ordinance as passed, and hoped that it would be approved by the other Board. He had framed it himself: he believed that it was for the protection of honest men, and for the good of the city, and had introduced it by Mr. Hedger, because his colleague, Mr. Johnson, had sworn to defeat anything put forward by him.

Mr. Wolf then followed. He thought that Mr. Stephens was right, and that if Mr. Johnson wished to defeat the bill merely out of personal spite he should not be supported.

Here Mr. Johnson said, in a tone loud enough to be heard at a distance, "That's a G—d d—d lie."

Mr. Wolf was about to go on when the Cathedral bell struck four, and Mr. Netter moved that the Police bill, which had been set down as a special order for that hour, be called up. This was done. But no sooner had Mr. Stephens resumed his seat than he and Johnson took up their quarrel, and both shaking with rage, held their faces almost together as they spoke. Johnson said that Stephens had acted in a mean, underhanded way, and that he had "sneaked" the bill through the Board. He hissed this under the nose of Stephens, who at this boiled over, and as Clerk Blackburn had got started reading the Police Bill, Stephens drew back in his chair and let fly his left fist with a force that almost stove in Johnson's face, and sent the ink-laden pen flying from his hands, causing his feet to kick up under the desk, and his head to knock against the high back of the arm-chair. As soon as he could get out of the chair, Johnson was on his feet; so also was Stephens, and both clinched, snapping off the arm of the chair, and falling to the floor. Of course, all was confusion. The Clerk kept on reading, but the Councilmen in all parts of the hall jumped up, some leaping over desks in their eagerness to see the fight. So soon as the combatants fell, a loud voice shouted, "I move we adjourn!" at which a louder voice cried, "I second it!" President Miller put the motion, which was adopted by a tremendous aye.

Mr. Stephens expressed himself, when he had cooled off, as being sorry for his action, but said that no man should call him such a name. He regretted his action only because it was done during the session, and wished that he had waited until reaching the street, when he would have given him more. Mr. Stephens is a large man, flushed in the face, with mixed gray beard; while Johnson is small, active-looking, and somewhat shabby in appearance. In his remarks on the floor he was particularly offensive in tone and vindictive in manner.

An Old Woman Charged with Wholesale Poisoning.

From the Cincinnati Comercial, May 17.

The talk in regard to the supposed poisoning affair at Germantown, had the effect of inducing the authorities to take hold of the matter, and an investigation was ordered, which was held before Squire Frank Ingham, in Germantown, to-day. The testimony in the case points strongly to Mike Earhart and his aged mother, both of whom were required to give bail in the sum of $1,000 for their further appearance. This Mrs. Earhart, from talk in the neighborhood, must be a very devil, far surpassing the worst crimes ever attributed to Lucrezia Borgia. She is charged with having poisoned, during the past twenty years, her father, two of her children, her son's wife, and two of his children, and burning her uncle's barn, about five years ago. She is about 70 years of age, wrinkled, gray, and ugly, and utterly refuses to be interviewed. The bodies of her supposed victims will all be disinterred next week.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

The Story of Gen. Dick Taylor's Visit to Washington—A Confidential Interview with the President—Grant Promises to Throw Kellogg Overboard and Recognize McEnery—What Induced Him to Back Down.

Washington (May 14) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Some very startling declarations are being made here by gentlemen who are perfectly trustworthy in regard to President Grant's Louisiana policy. It is said by those who claim to speak by the card that when Gen. Dick Taylor was here in January he had a confidential interview with the President, and gave him a full history of the troubles in Louisiana, which produced a profound impression on the Presidential mind. Indeed, so much was he impressed that he requested General Taylor to repeat his story at a Cabinet meeting, which General Taylor did. The result was a determination on the part of Grant to throw the Kellogg party overboard and recognize McEnery as the legally elected and only lawful Governor of that State. This he at once proceeded to do, by preparing a message to Congress, in which he took this ground. He gave General Taylor to understand that he had determined on this change of policy, and allowed him to see a rough draft of the message.

This, of course, elated Taylor very much, and he was quite jubilant over the success of his mission. He assured quite a number of gentlemen in this city that he had succeeded far beyond his expectations, and to several he intimated that he was entirely satisfied with the course affairs had taken. It is said also that to one or two intimate friends he gave a detailed account of what had transpired at the White House; and when these gentlemen expressed their fears of the final result, he declared that he had seen and read the President's message, in which he announced his intention to recognize McEnery.

It is a notorious fact that Gen. Taylor openly spoke of the success of his visit, and on the strength of his declaration dispatches were sent from here stating that a plan of compromise had been agreed upon, which would be entirely satisfactory to all parties; but it is certain now that Gen. Taylor was over sanguine. Grant may have promised him to adopt his views, and may have embodied these views in a message; but all the world knows that the message, as it came to Congress, was positive on only one point, viz., that he intended to sustain Kellogg.

The parties who are responsible for the foregoing statements aver that after the message was ready to be sent to Congress influences were brought to bear on Grant which caused him to back down. What these influences were my informants do not agree upon. One gentleman assured me that Senator Morton learned the resolution Grant had formed, and rushed to the White House to persuade him out of it. He was just in time, and his arguments were sufficiently potent to cause Grant to abandon the good resolution he had arrived at, and the message was rewritten. There are others equally well informed who tell an entirely different story about the President's backing down. They say it was the influence brought to bear by Brother-in-law Casey that induced Grant to reconsider his promises to Gen. Taylor, and abandon the wise and rational policy he had determined to adopt in reference to the Louisiana troubles.

I have every reason to believe that these statements, purporting to come from Gen. Taylor himself, are founded on declarations made by that gentleman while in the city last winter. Of course it is possible that Taylor's friends inferred more than he intended to convey in his conversation with them, but this can easily be settled by a statement from him. Under the circumstances it certainly is due the country that the truth or falsity of these stories should be made known, and Gen. Taylor is the man to do it.

In this connection I will tell the result of an interview which a gentleman had lately with Attorney-General Williams on the subject of the processes which Marshal Packard is trying to serve. It seems that Packard has refused to give any information to people in New Orleans as to whom these processes are to be served on, or under what statute at large they are issued. The McEneryites claim that they have violated no law of the United States; that they have been very careful not to commit any indiscretion of this kind. They intend to resist the Kellogg Government as long as they can, but this is an offense against his pretended Government alone. They have, therefore, been curious to know under what act of Congress the United States Marshal acts in making arrests, and failing to obtain any information in New Orleans, they request their legal representatives here to call on the Attorney-General, and ascertain, if possible, which act of Congress has been violated and under what authority Packard is acting. This was done, but with no better success. The Attorney-General was unable to tell him what law had been violated, or by what authority Marshal Packard was making or seeking to make arrests. He said they had no information on this point at all. All they knew was that the Kellogg Government had to be sustained, and this they intended to do.

What Gen. DeBlanc Really Intended, and What He Has Really Accomplished.

From the New Orleans Times, May 14.

Probably there has never been an affair so terribly misunderstood as that of St. Martin Parish. Gen. DeBlanc's known character as a soldier of courage and intelligence, and a man of exceptional influence among his fellow-citizens, seems to have obscured the fact that he is also a patriot of unblemished purity.

The reporter, traveling toward the field of action on Tuesday last, was met at every stage of his advance by stories of increasing vigor and falsehood. People were excited between here and Brashear. At the latter point they were extremely so. All through St. Mary Parish meetings were being held, and the question of sending assistance to Gen. DeBlanc earnestly discussed.

In Iberia the excitement was at fever heat. In the town of New Iberia, only 10 miles from St. Martinsville, it was confidently believed that Badger was penned in the Court-House, cut off from water, and in momentary prospect of being attacked and annihilated. This, too, on Wednesday morning at daylight, after Badger had been in undisturbed possession of St. Martinsville and its immediate vicinity for more than twenty-four hours!

Everybody believed it blindly. The circumstance that Gen. DeBlanc might mingle some prudence and a little consideration for others with his own personal daring; the policy of "legal resistance," so long and carefully promulgated by "the indignant," and its perfect adaptation to the existing issue—these things were flying wildly to the winds, and nothing but blood, demolition, and general war seemed to suit this normally peaceful public.

Badger's movement, Wednesday afternoon, upon DeBlanc's camp was magnified into an attack and disastrous repulse. Imaginative correspondents had the Metropolitans fleeing insanely from the victorious citizens, and just reaching the Court-House by a neck. The field was strewn with gore, and the final extermination of Badger's men was only postponed till after supper.

And so it went,—exaggeration and misrepresentation everywhere, and growing as you neared the scene.

The departure of two, or at most three, Metropolitans on different missions was instantaneously converted into a general desertion; and the visit of eight young men from St. Mary to DeBlanc's camp was blazoned in the veracious *Picayune* as an accession of forty-five warriors, armed with Winchester rifles and thirsting for gore.

Behind the scenes, and within that charmed circle, which for a time seemed to hedge St. Martinsville and prevent the egress of anything approaching to a fact, the matter looked very different. Badger was in peaceful possession of the town, and DeBlanc in equally undisturbed tenure of his camp three miles distant. Nobody had been killed, and no engagement had taken place.

That celebrated movement on Wednesday afternoon was simply a reconnoissance by Badger. He took forty-eight men and a cannon, and approached DeBlanc's camp in the hope of drawing him out and seeing his exact force. That was all. The opposing parties were never within a quarter of a mile of each other, and no one came within a hundred yards of being hurt.

It took very little conversation with Gen. DeBlanc to discover that a fight was not contemplated by him, and very little reflection to show that his plan was the only sensible and patriotic one to pursue. His attitude was one of non-recognition of the Kellogg Government, and his policy was to show that Kellogg's orders could not be enforced without assistance from the United States.

If, in maintaining this, he did not deem it necessary to sacrifice a single life, or subject a single individual to the penalty likely to follow unnecessary violence, who shall say he was not wiser than the public? His position was a singular one. No man who is unacquainted with St. Martin Parish can justly comprehend the immense influence he possesses there, and the unlimited power for good or evil which he is able at any time to wield. He stands before the people as a man who has no equal, whose example is good to follow, and for whom it would be a pleasant thing to suffer. He is known to be wise and strong, and the very soul of honor; he has proven on a score of battle-fields that he knows how to lead the bravest of men; and a long career of distinguished generosity and almost primitive purity of conduct has endeared him to his people as few have ever been endeared within the reach of history. Had he chosen to make the appeal, he could have assembled a thousand men instead of the few scores who were gathered about him on Cypress Island. Had he seen fit to sink every consideration of prudence, and give unrestricted vent to a blind impulse of revenge or personal exaltation, the 160 Metropolitans who lay so many days about his very door could have been eliminated as easily as you brush away a fly.

But Gen. DeBlanc is as sagacious as he is valiant. The proposition he made was that Kellogg's Government only existed by virtue of United States bayonets, and he found his conclusions reached without the necessity of a blow. He was strong enough to forego the little glory so close to his hand; magnanimous enough to consider that the simple confidence of his fellow-citizens entitled them to his most unselfish thought; wise enough to see that Federal intervention obtained without bloodshed was far better so than with it.

That he was right, events have proved. The country has been shown that Kellogg is not a Governor in any of the senses heretofore accepted, and yet there is no ground upon which any citizen of St. Martin can justly be punished. Perhaps, in their wrath, the judicial underlings of Kellogg may seek to wreak upon Gen. DeBlanc the savage impulse of revenge which fills their breasts; but it will none the less remain true that he has set their government at naught, and covered it with contempt before all the world.

Viewed in the light which follows these developments, it is not at all improbable that Badger's movement last Wednesday afternoon had a deeper motive than appears upon the surface. He must have been clever enough to see that his adversary was outwitting him, and, by a magnificent course of strategy, turning *his* great expedition into something very like a farce. Probably, Col. Badger being a brave man and an ambitious man, did not like to see his presence ignored, and Federal intervention just as eloquently invited as though he had remained in New Orleans; and probably that little move on Wednesday was made in the hope of enforcing a recognition which Gen. DeBlanc was rather contemptuously withholding. It looks very much that way.

The fact of Badger's occupation had no influence whatever upon Gen. DeBlanc. He did not call for a single recruit the more. He did not change in any way the attitude of his resistance to Kellogg, and he did not allow himself to be drawn into any act of violence which could possibly endanger the liberty or the property of his friends.

His views were plain enough to those who took the trouble to talk to him or had the intellect to understand an argument more refined than brute force, and, now that the mystery has cleared away, his splendid behavior appears in vivid contrast with the insane thirst for slaughter which seemed at one time to possess his *soi-disant* friends.

The Metropolitans were rather wiser in their judgment. One of the officers said to our reporter, last Sunday: "I think the boys are mistaken in saying DeBlanc's men won't fight. They'd fight fast enough if he told them, and, even with our Winchesters, we wouldn't have it all fun. The truth is, he has managed to carry his point of getting Federal troops here, and he hasn't left us a ground for complaint that I can see. He hasn't molested Kellogg's officers. And yet here we are, 400 of us, and the whole country in an uproar. If I am called on for an affidavit, I swear I won't know how to begin it."

And that is just about the case. Gen. DeBlanc has managed this matter with an intelligence somewhat too elevated for instant recognition by the public. He has set an example which other parishes may follow at any time, and so render Kellogg's whole administration a satire and a mockery. And he has done it so guardedly that, save by the bitterest injustice, he remains in no wise amenable to any violated law.

That he has won the respect and admiration of his adversary is freely admitted by Col. Badger himself. That he will secure the grateful recognition of every true man in the State, is only a question of hours.

He surrendered himself yesterday, and was at once released on parole until Friday. He will then be brought here for trial. Let us see of what they will accuse him, beyond well-merited contempt for that most absurd and transparent pretense which Kellogg calls a government.

The Whipping-Post.

NEWCASTLE, Del., May 17.—This was whipping-day here, and two white and five colored thieves received twenty lashes each. One man stood in the pillory an hour as part of the sentence for cutting his wife's throat.

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Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
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Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
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Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶ 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶ 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶ 9:00 p. m.	‡‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 4:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night E. via Clinton	† 10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	* 10:10 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 10:[illegible] p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 169 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	†* 9:00 p. m.	†* 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Mail	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation		

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)
Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:21 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE. VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

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McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Enoch Arden."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Victims."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. "Our American Cousin."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

STANDARD HALLL—Promenade Concert in aid of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum.

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SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
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SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If your bowels are costive, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If you have worms, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If your breath is bad, TRY THEM.
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If you feel drowsy, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If you are low spirited, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If you have a sick headache, TRY THEM.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
If you have been drinking freely, on reaching home take your Mandrake Pills. You will have a good appetite for breakfast and not feel any effects of the liquor. TRY THEM.

Blue Mass, and other preparations of Mercury, actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure. And yet this corrosive mineral, so denounced by the allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in Liver Complaints, Consumption of the Lungs, etc.

MANDRAKE PILLS

are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS do not produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but, when given for Dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment, the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst cases of indigestion may be cured.

When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile, that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased or inactive the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, soreness or pains in the side, breast and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming and distressing symptoms indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy, and depression of spirits which unfit a man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by these of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, May 19, 1873.

The rejection, by the Farmers' Association of LaSalle County, of Mr. Craig's nomination as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is almost fatal to his chances of election. The idea is getting abroad that Mr. Craig is really supported by the railroad influence of the district as against Judge Lawrence.

The chief sufferer by the destructive fire at Aurora yesterday is the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which had its main workshops there. Beyond a dwelling-house or two, no private property was destroyed. The Company loses a part of its shops, a number of cars,—among them some palace-cars,—and other property. The loss will not exceed $250,000.

Bismarck has from the first been opposed in his anti-Catholic policy by prominent Protestant leaders, and it is now reported that the Protestant clergy of the Eastern provinces, a large portion of the old Protestant nobility, and an unexpected proportion of the people of Pomerania and Silesia are ranging themselves against the Chancellor's policy; though to what this revulsion of feeling may be due is not [illegible]

[illegible] of more failures which have occurred at Vienna during the panic, there was no bank involved of any importance. The houses that went down are reported to be all small concerns. The cause of the crash seems to have been an inflation of bank stock and railroad securities, and widespread speculation drawing too rapidly on the resources of the new era of prosperity which has come to Austria since Hungary settled into an orderly province.

A colored boy has carried off the prize of a cadetship at West Point, in Norfolk, Va. The appointment was decided by a competitive examination. He had nineteen competitors, of whom fifteen were white, and his success is the more striking from the fact that he was born in slavery, and has had but five years of schooling. Two of the colored Congressmen of Maryland have given their cadet appointments to white youth.

There seems to be some feeling in the Northern Presbyterian Assembly, and particularly among the Western delegates, against the Board of Publication of the Church. No such charges of dishonesty and fraud are preferred against it as have made the Methodist Book Concern an object of attention. It is accused only of expending the Church moneys and rendering no account thereof—a course which, it is urged with plausibility, no body of men, however respectable, have a right to pursue.

A new Electoral bill is being prepared by President Thiers and his Cabinet, who have fallen into hopeless dissensions over it. Two of the Ministers, Jules Simon and Goulard, have become so estranged that they refuse to serve together, and the President has been compelled to accept both their resignations. Simon thought no change ought to be made in the present system; Goulard insisted that at least two years' residence should be required of every voter in a district.

Sir Samuel Baker, the great African traveler, who was recently reported to have been murdered, together with his heroic wife, who accompanies him in his perilous adventures, has been at last heard from. A letter was received from him on the 12th of May at Khartoon, Egypt, in which he states that he has reached the White Nile in safety. A previous letter, written in 1870, stated that he had succeeded in abolishing the slave-trade of that region. Sir Samuel Baker is in the employ of the Khedive, who has put 1,500 picked men under his command, and hopes through his means to extend his sway among the tribes round the Upper Nile.

Hitherto Don Alfonso has represented the royal family in the Carlist army, but Don Carlos is so encouraged by the great victory of Dorregaray at Puelte de Eraul that he emerges from his retirement to place himself at the head of his supporters. His cause has another substantial aid in the success of the loan of 400,000,000 reals which he has been negotiating with English capitalists. Under the inspiration of this double triumph he has placed himself at the head of 15,000 men in Navarre, in the heroic determination to recover the crown that never should have been worn by Isabella, or die in the attempt.

Gen. Van Buren denied, in very heated language, the other day, all the charges against him. He said that any one who accused him of corruption was a "cowardly knave and liar," and made a genial reference to Minister Jay as having been prompted in what he did to destroy the Commission and save what was left of American reputation by "accursed malignity," "unhallowed ambition," and lust for "notoriety." On the other hand, affidavits have been prepared in New York proving that Van Buren offered a leading restaurateur of that city a place in the Exposition, if the profits were shared. The evidence of this corrupt offer is overwhelming. Equally incontrovertible evidence of bribery, extravagance, and other misbehavior has been unearthed in the official investigation at Vienna, which has closed, and the record of which is on its way to the State Department.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday. Mess pork was in moderate demand, and 20c per brl higher, closing weak at $16.10 cash, and $16.50 seller July. Lard was dull and a shade easier, at $8.95 per 100 lbs cash, and $9.15@9.20 seller July. Meats were dull and unchanged, at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs, 8⅞@8⅞c for short clear, and 10@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were quiet, but ½c higher, at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were in good demand, and advanced ½c, to 90c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was moderately active and ⅝c higher, closing at $1.33 cash, and $1.31¼ seller June. Corn was active, but 1c lower, closing at 39c seller the month, and 40½c seller June. Oats were dull and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 32½c cash, and 33⅝c seller June. Rye was more active, and firm at 69½c. Barley was dull and nominally unchanged, at 71@83c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were active and firm at $4.75@5.10 for poor to choice. There was fair activity in the cattle market at about Friday's prices. Sheep were unchanged.

FARMS AND RAILROADS.

Protection and war are kindred blessings. The effects of war can only be estimated by considering what degree of wealth and prosperity the country would have reached had it not occurred. The effects of the protective system upon industry can only be measured by ascertaining what progress known agencies would have insured but for that system. The value of farm land has increased, according to the census returns, only 5 per cent since 1860. During the preceding decade of low duties it increased 103 per cent. The operation of known forces, had there been no counteracting loss or hindrance, would have insured a still greater increase during the decade just closed.

One among the forces which stimulate increased production by agriculture is the increase of railroads for the transportation of its products. For the cost of moving these bulky products to market is the chief hindrance to boundless development of agriculture in a country where land is abundant, fertile, and free. When England wished to supply herself with cotton from India, England built railways in India. When the Czar wished to open for his subjects free competition on fair terms in the grain-markets of the world, he built railways for Russia. Yet no country could compete with the United States in the great markets for agricultural products but for the difference in the cost of transportation. Precisely because our labor is more costly, being worth more, having more skill, and using more inventions for the multiplication of human power, we could produce and transport at lower prices than other nations, if both production and transportation were not artificially enhanced in cost. [illegible] the whole world for consumers, we have an area practically boundless for cultivation.

But, even with reference to our own consumption alone, the cost of transporting products to market bears so large a proportion to cost of production that the boundary beyond which farming (other than stock-growing) remains unprofitable, is traced year after year by the railroad-builders. For the same reason, the value of every farm is increased whenever a new route shortens the distance of transportation by wagon, and so enables the farmer to obtain a higher price for his products. Indeed, the value of farms in any county has ordinarily been doubled within ten years by the construction of a railroad penetrating it. Not alone, but largely to this cause, must we attribute the doubling of the value of all farming land throughout the country during the decade ending in 1860. The average value of farms in each State, as the census of that year shows, was quite generally higher or lower according to the number of miles of railroad in each compared with the area of farms. Thus the great Central States had fourteen miles of railroad to the 100,000 acres of farm land, and that land averaged $37.82 per acre in value; the Western States had ten miles to the 100,000 acres, and their land averaged $18.11 per acre; the Border States had four miles to the 100,000 acres, and their land averaged $15.54 per acre; the Southern States had but two miles of railroad to the 100,000 acres, and their land averaged but $9.25 per acre; while in the Pacific States there was but a single short road, and farm land averaged $5.94 per acre. Allowing $50,000 per mile for the entire cost of building and equipment, we invested during that decade $1,060,000,000 in railroads, and the increase in the value of farms was $3,319,000,000,—more than three times as great.

Yet, during the last decade, we built nearly 2,000 miles more of railroad than in the decade 1850-60, and expended more money by nearly $100,000,000, but the entire increase in the value of farms was only $346,000,000. Of course, for comparison with 1860, the valuation for 1870 is reduced to gold. Considering only the enhancement in value of land within seven miles on either side of roads thus built, we have over 206,000,000 acres,—more than half the entire area now embraced within all farms in the United States. If from this cause alone the value of half of all farm land has been greatly improved, how comes it that the value of all farm land has increased during the last decade only 5 per cent? Investing in railroads nearly $1,200,000,000, had the proportion of increase in value been as great as it was in the preceding decade, we should have realized an increase of $3,600,000,000. Then our investment was returned threefold by increase of value. Now we get back less than one-third of the investment.

It is true, the allowance for the cost of roads—$50,000 per mile—is more than the actual cost of many. But it is less, by $3,000, than the average cost, equipment included, of all roads of which statistics are given in Poor's Manual. It is a notorious fact, moreover, that the actual cost of construction is much less than the sum which must ultimately be paid, because the bonds upon which funds are obtained, whether issued by corporations, States, counties, or cities, sell at a considerable discount, greater, indeed, than the depreciation of currency, so that the sum which must ultimately be paid as our investment in railroads may be fairly stated at $50,000 per mile, both before and since the depreciation of currency. If roads recently built have been largely in regions where grading is less costly, they have cost far more for iron and equipment. Nor can it be objected that the enormous loss which the facts reveal has been due to the depression of agriculture at the South alone. Even in the Northern States, where no ravages of war or changes in the system of labor can be held to account for any check to the progress of agriculture, it is the fact that since 1860 to this day the value of farming land has increased barely as much as we have actually expended in giving it new value by building railroads. In the New England States, the value of farms measured in gold had decreased not less than $70,000,000 in 1870, yet we have expended there about $68,000,000 in railroad building. In the Central States (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio), the increase in value of farms in 1870 was $413,000,000, but the expenditure in construction of railroads was $275,000,000 by the close of 1871, with many roads in progress which are now finished. In the Border States (Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri), the value of farm lands was about $4,000,000 less in 1870 than in 1860, and yet, by the close of 1871, we had expended $140,000,000 in railroads. In the Pacific States the increase in value of farms was $100,000,000, but $91,000,000 has been expended in railroads. Only in the Western States, where 28,000,000 of acres unoccupied in 1860 had been added to the area of farm land in 1870, worth, at the average price of 1860, over $500,000,000 in gold, has there been any great gain to counterbalance the loss in the South, in the New England and the Border States. For that increase—about $942,000,000 according to the valuation of 1870 reduced to gold—we had expended in that section in railroad building since 1860 $557,000,000 by 1870, and $728,000,000 by 1871.

We rejoice that this magnificent system of improvements has been pushed forward thus rapidly. In spite of all complaints on account of freight charges, the farmers themselves will rejoice, for the figures prove that, in this section at least, every dollar spent in railroad building has been returned in a single decade by increase in the value of farms. The economist, also, will rejoice, because it is clear that, but for this vast expenditure in a system of improvements which render our farms more valuable, the aggregate value of all farms in the United States would have been less in 1870, by many hundred millions, than it was in 1860. Thanks in part to subsidies and land-grants from the General Government, in part to the liberality of States, counties, and towns, and in part to the foresight and enterprise of capitalists on both sides of the ocean, agriculture in the United States can show a trifling margin of increase since 1860, in spite of the iniquitous system of taxation which has swelled the cost alike of production and transportation.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The plans for the Inter-State Exposition building on the Lake Park have at last been accepted by the Committee, and the work of excavating and grading for the foundation walls will commence to-day. The architect, Mr. Boyington, in accordance with the views of the Committee and of the numerous citizens who have taken stock in the enterprise, has produced a plan which contemplates a structure, mainly of iron and glass, 800 feet front, reaching from Adams to Jackson street, and 200 feet in depth, to cost $250,000. The material of which it is to be constructed, and its arches, domes, and towers, will make it an ornament to the city,—a Crystal Palace,—of which every citizen may be proud. The plans and specifications indicate that the Exposition building will be superior, in point of architectural beauty, dimensions, and adaptability to exposition purposes, to any other which has ever been erected in this country, and these features constitute a strong argument that it should be made permanent. It would be the height of folly to lay out so much money, and then remove the building after the expiration of a year. The permission to build, which was granted by the present Council, limits the time to one year, but there will be no difficulty in obtaining any desired extension of time from the next Council, if the experiment proves a success, as the property-holders in the neighborhood, and all the citizens generally, are in favor of making it a permanent structure, for the use and adornment of the city. New Orleans and Cincinnati have buildings of this kind. In the former city, the Exposition building, when not in use for fairs, is devoted to a variety of useful purposes, and, being fitted up with steam power, is in constant demand by those manufacturing and dealing in machinery. Manufacturers in distant cities are thereby enabled to show their machinery in actual operation. In Cincinnati, the Exposition building, which in reality consists of a group of buildings fitted up for musical, artistic, and mechanical purposes, was originally erected by the Germans of that city for the purpose of a Saengerfest. When that purpose was accomplished, the city, foreseeing its value, purchased it, and has kept it in order ever since. It has served for fairs, conventions, large political gatherings, horticultural exhibitions, and musical festivals. But for the existence of this building, in fact, it is doubtful whether the recent successful musical festival in that city would have been held at all. The demand for such a building has always been felt in this city, and that want will constantly grow more pressing in the future, as the city increases in population, and develops its commercial, artistic, and scientific resources. From its central position, and its accessibility by railroad from every part of the country, it must frequently, in the future, be the rendezvous of great religious, political, and esthetic convocations. As the granary of the Northwest, and the distributor for the East of cereals and live stock, the farmers must always look to Chicago as the point where they can most readily and easily come in contact with the world, and they will need such a building for exhibition purposes. The same is true from the horticultural, mineralogical, and manufacturing points of view. Next spring, it is more than probable that Mr. Thomas will organize a grand festival here, similar to that recently held in Cincinnati, and such a building will be the first step accomplished towards inducing him to come here. That a Crystal Palace is adapted for music has already been shown by the successful concerts which have been given in the London Crystal Palace for several years. The great political gatherings, religious conventions, and anniversary meetings will also find their way there. In fact, the knowledge that Chicago has a building of this kind will attract numerous assemblages here of an important character, which would not otherwise come here at all, for lack of conveniences. Such a building would not only be an ornament to the city and have an important bearing upon local business, but it would also pay a fair rate of interest on the investment to those whose contributions have made it possible.

THE "BAR" AT NEW ORLEANS.

At the St. Louis Conference of members of Congress, Gen. Bussey, of New Orleans, presented himself to invite the assemblage, on its return from Galveston, to visit the Crescent City, and in his speech he said:

> We are here not to ask you to do a charitable act, but to demand our rights. We are here to ask that you shall remove from the National Government of the United States that which is in the eyes of all Europe a disgrace to-day, and that is the impossibility of an English ship to reach one of the most important rivers on the face of the globe. I tell you, gentlemen, if you will accept the invitation which we propose to extend to you, and come to New Orleans, then you will understand why it is that the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri are impoverished and without money to pay their taxes. I tell you, gentlemen, that the thing that ails the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana to-day is because our commerce is fettered, and because the men that ought to be unloading our ships are to-day without the power of feeding their women and children. And this is the reason why our warehouses are filled with the products of this great north country, without the ability to send them to market, and we have been compelled to telegraph to St. Louis: "Don't send anything more down; our warehouses are full; we can't pay our drafts; we can't ship anything." To-day we could load twenty of the largest ships that sail the ocean with the article of tobacco alone. But there is no vessel there; we can't take it away. These are facts that will apply to your barrels of pork and your barrels of flour as well.

This gentleman stated the truth, and nothing more. There is enough cotton and tobacco that might be shipped from New Orleans to furnish regular freights to seventy-five steamers. One immediate trouble is, that the mouth of the river is so interrupted by bars that heavily-laden vessels can neither enter nor depart. New Orleans thinks that if the mud were dug out, and an open channel maintained, things would be different. But the great bar that blocks commerce at all our ports, that deprives us of enough vessels to perform our ocean traffic, is an artificial one, and is created by statute. We have laws under the operation of which an English vessel cannot deliver part of a cargo at New York, and thence reload and proceed to New Orleans to deliver the rest, and take in a cargo of cotton or corn. That is regarded as a coasting trade, which can only be done by vessels owned by American citizens. Cotton and tobacco, and corn and wheat, intended for European markets, when they cannot find steamers or vessels light enough to get over the bar at New Orleans, are shipped by American vessels to New York, and then placed on English vessels. The use of American vessels in the foreign trade happens so seldom that all commercial calculations are now made on foreign vessels exclusively. Great Britain is building steamers for the American trade, and is building them for all the nations of Europe, to be employed in carrying goods to and from the United States. Here in the United States the Government has, by narrow-minded legislation, crushed out ship-building. Here in the United States we have an unlimited amount of iron of a quality so well adapted to ship-building that vessels can be constructed of one-fourth less weight of metal and of greater carrying capacity than can be done with British iron. We have the skilled labor, the coal in inexhaustible supply, and might at this time be the foremost producer of iron ships in the world; but Congress has taxed the ship-building trade out of existence, under the pretext of protecting industry in general. The law having thus indirectly prohibited ship-building for the foreign trade, has directly prohibited the purchase of a foreign-built vessel. We can neither build nor can we buy. The manufacture of American steamships is arrested, and foreign-built vessels are not allowed to carry the American flag. The consequence is, that every petty State in the world has a fleet of vessels engaged in carrying goods to and from the United States. The United States ought to have afloat a commercial steam navy greater than that of Great Britain; we ought not only to be able to do the greater part of our own carrying, but, as we once did, carry for other nations, and build ships for other countries. But the policy of our laws is to prevent all this. The great end sought is to have as little commercial intercourse with foreign nations as possible. At one time we had a large export of our manufactures to foreign countries, these fabrics being exchanged for raw materials, and the carrying being done in American bottoms. Now what we export is chiefly gold, bonds, breadstuffs, cotton, petroleum, tobacco, and provisions. The declared policy is to establish a "home market," where we must buy and sell exclusively.

This policy has been so far successful that it has driven the American flag from the ocean; it has broken up the export of American manufactures, except in the case of a few patented articles; it has doubled the cost of living in the United States, and has added to the cost of production, without adding anything to the value of the thing produced, as compared with like articles produced elsewhere. This is what hampers our commerce. As this gentleman from New Orleans said, What is the use of sending down pork, corn, and wheat to that city, when there are no vessels to carry them away? We complain largely of the cost of internal transportation, but ocean transportation is in full sympathy with the internal trade. There are not vessels enough engaged in the foreign trade to do the business, and our Government has enacted substantially that no vessels for that trade shall be built in the United States; and, if built abroad, shall not be owned in this country; that the materials of which railways and all other means of internal transportation are constructed shall be taxed enormously, and that this country shall be brought as near as possible to the point of producing only just what we consume. This statutory interference with commerce, this legalized obstruction to freedom of commercial interference, this enforced exclusion of our own people from this immense commerce, are of greater magnitude, and require even more immediate and direct relief than does the deposit of mud in the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

GEN. GRANT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The political article of the last number of the *Atlantic Monthly* reviews briefly the history of the Civil-Service Reform, presents the present complications in the situation, and endeavors to fix the status of Gen. Grant in reference to the whole question. In doing this, it very justly takes the ground that the reform of the Civil Service does not mean simply an enforcement of certain rules of examination, an abandonment of the doctrine of rotation, and the application of the principle of promotion. Its purpose is rather to introduce the virtues of subordination, of obedience, of faithfulness in the discharge of duty, and of respect for law. It strives to put down the extravagance, selfishness, and corruption in the various administrative departments of Government. It is upon this basis that Gen. Grant's sincerity must be examined. If there were simply an opposition to the existing rules on the part of the President, founded on a belief that they were not calculated to promote the spirit of the reform, his course in conflict with the rules that have been adopted, and in disregard of the wishes of the late Civil-Service Commissioners, might be justified. The point which the *Atlantic Monthly* makes is, that Gen. Grant refuses to conform to the real spirit of the movement, and ignores its ultimate object. The *Atlantic* article says:

> Gen. Grant, however, has never given the public any reason to believe that he is possessed by this spirit, while he has given a thousand reasons for believing that he is not. It is true that, if we go back to the opening of his first Administration, we find him announcing his determination to turn the cold shoulder to the politicians, and make his appointments without regard to any other claims than those of fitness. We have no doubt that he was sincere in his professions, for he did nominate a Cabinet, selected with a view to what he considered fitness, and in doing so declared war upon the politicians, as he had promised. But it proved a bloodless conflict. He grew very tired of it. He was fond of popularity and ease, and in a few months a truce was declared. From that time to this he has not troubled himself about the matter. He has allowed "the machine" to be worked by the old crew for their own profit, quite content himself if they will work it without pestering him with questions for which he has by nature and education no disposition to deal.

The leading idea of all this is, that Gen. Grant might be a reformer if things were running that way, and it were made easy for him by his associates. This is a rather charitable view to take of Gen. Grant's personal responsibility for the failure of Civil-Service Reform under his Administration after his repeated declaration that he should contribute to its success. The view is not sustained by the fact that Gen. Grant has, upon more than one occasion, persisted in forcing his policy upon the country in direct opposition to the wishes of his political friends and personal supporters. Two instances of this disposition are cited in the same article, in which the failure of Civil-Service Reform is attributed to his indifference and love of repose. These are his obstinate course in reference to San Domingo and his retention of Casey, his brother-in-law, as Collector at New Orleans. Both these instances—and to these might be added many others—show that Gen. Grant knows how to be firm when he so pleases, and that he does not permit the opposition of those about him to interfere with his plans. It is worthy of note, however, that Gen. Grant has not shown his personal firmness in the direction of reforming the Civil Service, but in opposition to it. He has retained Casey in violation of a condemnation of the man by his own party in Congress. He also retained Murphy in New York until Murphy shrewdly devised the scheme of running the New York Custom-House under another man's name, and thus relieved Gen. Grant of the annoyance of sustaining his obnoxious friend openly. It is certain, as the *Atlantic* concludes, that Gen. Grant is not a reformer, but it is not so certain that he fails to be this merely because he avoids a conflict and loves his ease.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

The results of the Treaty of Washington, so far, have all been in favor of the American side of the controversy, and there has been little sympathy in this country with the continuous denunciation of the compact that is still kept up in the British Parliament. If, however, the British-American Mixed Claims Commission, now in session, shall decide that the American Government is liable for the loss of cotton and other property belonging to British subjects which was destroyed in the South during the War, we may be able to understand the English opposition to the treaty, as the American Government will then have to pay back about one-half of the damages that were awarded on account of the Alabama depredations. This Commission has recently been taking evidence to determine whether the City of Columbia, South Carolina, was burned by the United States troops or not. The testimony presented to them must have been somewhat embarrassing. On the one hand, Gen. Sherman swears positively that the town, including the large amount of cotton it contained, was burned by the Confederates, and he is sustained by a number of the officers who were acting under him at the time. On the other hand, Wade Hampton, who was in command of the Confederates, swears just as positively that the town was burned by the Federal troops, and he is sustained by the officers who acted under him. In a case of conflicting testimony, where the number of witnesses on each side is equally large and their convictions equally confident, the Commission will probably find itself sorely puzzled and but little assisted by the rules of evidence.

In estimating the value of the evidence on both sides, the Commission will probably take into consideration that Gen. Sherman's troops had been well schooled in the way of burning towns, and that this policy had been regularly adopted. Even in a case, therefore, where no orders had been given for destruction, it will be entirely reasonable to assume that the force of habit might have been so strong among excited soldiers as to induce them to proceed without positive orders. A dozen, or half a hundred, or a hundred soldiers, who would apply the torch in such a case, would not be a large number out of a whole army that had been accustomed to this sort of work. Yet half a hundred or even a dozen soldiers would have been able to cause the entire conflagration, with the high wind which Gen. Sherman testifies was prevailing at the time. Gen. Sherman says that he himself saw "great masses of fire, consisting of both cotton and shingles, thrown over our heads, and one mass of cotton and shingles set fire to a wood-shed, and, there being soldiers close by, I had the fire put out." There is little doubt that the prevailing wind assisted the conflagration, but the question is whether it was set going by the Federal troops or by the Rebels before their retreat. A mixed commission of British and Americans will not be apt to give any more weight to evidence coming from a Northern General than that which comes from a Southern General, all other things being equal; and the practices of Sherman's army, authorized from headquarters in other Southern cities, burned and destroyed in the course of their march, will undoubtedly weigh down the scale against the American Government.

On the other hand, the testimony of Wade Hampton and the Confederate officers who were with him, will lose much of its force from the fact that they were not on the spot. The Rebel forces had made a hasty retreat, and it may have been that the stragglers, or the citizens of the place, had set fire to the cotton, intending to keep it out of the hands of the Union troops, without estimating the danger to the town of Columbia. In this case, Wade Hampton and the leading officers in command would probably have been unaware of the facts. The news of the burning of Columbia would have come to them like the news of the destruction of other towns, and would have been assumed to be the work of "Sherman's bummers." An impression of this kind would be so general, thus transmitted throughout the South, that, at this distance from the event itself, Wade Hampton and the other Confederate officers might swear positively that Columbia had been burned by the Union troops, and with the conviction that they had absolute and personal knowledge of the fact. This is one of the prominent circumstances that will act in favor of the American side of the case in summing up the evidence.

Gen. Sherman's evidence leaves no doubt that there were positive orders given not to destroy Columbia, and that, finding the cotton in the streets and some of the houses on fire when he himself arrived on the spot, he gave orders that his troops should help in the work of putting out the flames. How hard his soldiers worked at this cannot be ascertained with any certainty, but the fact remains that the fire was not extinguished. Gen. Sherman takes to himself no particular credit for not having burned Columbia. He simply says that he had made up his mind not to do it. If he had made up his mind the other way, he declares that he "would have burnt it with no more feeling than he would a common prairie-dog village." In one place he admits that it would not surprise him if some of his soldiers had aided in spreading the flames; and this admission, along with the habits of burning and destroying that had been encouraged under official orders, will tend to strengthen Wade Hampton's position, that the town was fired after all his troops had abandoned it. The question will be a difficult one to decide unless some new evidence shall be produced.

A book has been published in Paris entitled "Œuvres Posthumes et Autographes Inedits de Napoleon III.—En Exil," which consists of the writings of the late Emperor of the French, done during his residence at Chiselhurst. These have been collected and edited by the Count de la Chapelle. Among the collection is a paper on "The Military Forces of France and the Campaign of 1870," in which the Emperor shows that he expected to enter the field against an inferior number of Germans. He had computed that Prussia could not send out more than 380,000 men against him without the co-operation of the Southern States of Germany, and he counted upon their neutrality. The French Minister of War, on the other hand, had promised to put 400,000 men in the field. This statement shows how much Napoleon was deceived in all the calculations which led him into the war. In reference to the project of the campaign which he communicated to Bazaine, he says: "La promptitude des evenements empecha l'execution de ce plan." This is simply the French way of admitting that the rapidity of the German advance, rather than the rapidity of events, overwhelmed the French Emperor, who found himself deceived and swindled on all sides in the equipment and direction of his troops. A pamphlet entitled "Les Principes, par un Ancien Diplomate," which had been previously printed, and the authorship of which was attributed to the Count de la Chappelle, now appears among Napoleon's posthumous writings as having been written by him. It is a general lamentation, in which several of the European nations, and England in particular, are arraigned for a breach of faith for neglecting France in the hour of her trial, when she had rendered them such important service in times past. Napoleon says the European Courts abandoned their principles, forgot the duties they owed to civilization, and fostered a demagogism that is spreading throughout the world. This is the refrain of what is a useless and humiliating lament. The work will take a place among the curiosities of literature, but will scarcely attract any general attention.

There have been many ridiculous suicides attempted recently, but it has been reserved for Hiram Briggs, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., to write himself down an ass in this direction. Hiram Briggs was engaged to a young lady, who gave him eight dollars wherewith to purchase for her a waterproof cloak. Hiram Briggs, instead of purchasing the cloak, however, went off and spent the money for something else. Being unable to reimburse the object of his affections, and the fraud having been discovered, owing to the wet weather, Hiram Briggs was struck to the stomach with his own meanness, and determined to die. Instead of drowning himself or shooting himself, as he should have done after such meanness, Hiram Briggs resorted to worm-lozenges, and ate sufficient of them, as he supposed, to insure his death. The confection, however, made him insensible, but did not kill him. He still lives, but is both disreputable and ridiculous. Hiram Briggs should not despair as long as strychnine is left. There never yet was a man so mean strychnine couldn't kill him.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Judge Charles D. Hodges, of Carrollton, Ill., will not be a candidate for re-election in the Eighteenth Circuit.

—Ex-Congressman John M. Creb returned his share of the spoil, and appealed to his purely Democratic constituency on the Wabash to decide whether he might be a candidate for Circuit Judge in the June election. But he had brought the money home and returned it too late. The result is stated in a Shawneetown dispatch, May 14, to the Evansville *Journal*:

> The Judicial Convention held at McLeansboro, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Judge in the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, was a signal failure. It was gotten up in the interest of Col. Crebs, and its failure has doomed him to an ignominious death.

Does "this storm blow over?"

—The Republicans of the Fifteenth Circuit (Clark, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, and Vermillion) have nominated Judge James Steele, of Mattoon, for re-election.

—In the Twenty-first Circuit, Ethelbert Callahan (Republican) having announced himself a candidate for Judge, James C. Allen has withdrawn in favor of Judge Hiram B. Decius.

—The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican*, organ of the State Administration, says:

> In this battle against monopoly we shall be found where we always have stood, with the people and for the people, against oppression and extortion in any form.

—The signal has been given for a concerted defense of the Congressional salary steal by all Administration newspapers whose editors feed at the trough, and ready-made editorials accompany the order to print. The strong point is the Salary act of 1866, which "our purest statesmen voted for and the people did not challenge." But in 1866, while Congress had a fight on hand with Andy Johnson, and prospects of a continuous session ahead, the salary was openly and manfully raised to $5,000, and the judgment of the people was permitted thereon, as, indeed, upon the general issues between Congress and the President, it was invoked, in the pending elections. To make that precedent of avail, the late Congress should have raised its salary before the elections in 1872. Being dishonest, and meditating a steal, Congressmen dared not even talk about it openly in December, or in January, or till late in February; and they actually waited until the last midnight-hour, within which they made the grab, and skulked away as other thieves have done. It was, moreover, purposely set up to divide the responsibility between parties, and it was confidently expected the storm would blow over. But the responsibility has become personal, and the storm does not blow over until every one of that guilty crew, of whatever party name or past prominence, has been blown out of public life. This every one of them will find to be personally true.

—By the Grange at Washington, Iowa:

> WHEREAS, We learn that Messrs. Stoddard and Blanchard, the anti-secret society lecturers, have come into possession of the Grange ritual, therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we recommend them to study it well, and practice its teachings, firmly believing that, if they do so, they will become better men, and will cease to be the tools of the enemies of the farmer and the hirelings of bigots, abusing and ridiculing those who use a God-given right to protect themselves against the encroachments of rings and monopolies.

—It has been stated, and gone the rounds, that the Maine Senators and Representatives in Congress had all of them refunded the extra pay, whereas only one of them (John A. Peters) has refused it; and he did so at the demand of the Governor, who would not otherwise appoint him to the Supreme Court of the State.

—The LaCrosse *Democrat* says of the grand jamboree of Congressmen at St. Louis last week:

> Oh heavens! how the farmers of the West will be relieved from the oppression of the railroads. And how cheap grain will be carried to the seaboard, after this Cheap Transportation Convention has drank the wine of the Tom Scott railroad interest, and been dined and rode for a week or ten days. The people must have a new deal before they can expect anything.

—The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* announces that Senators Chandler and Ferry have refunded their extra pay.

—There is a defalcation of $8,000 in the County Clerk's office at Tipton, Iowa, coupled with a more serious suspicion that the defaulting clerk, William Elliott, made a pretended robbery of his own safe to cover the embezzlement. Mr. Elliott, like Rankin, the State Treasury defaulter at Des Moines, has turned over some odds and ends of property; like Rankin, he manifests "deep contrition;" and, like Rankin, he will go unwhipt of justice—because he is, like Rankin, an eminently good party man. The Tipton *Advertiser* says:

> But how about the evident breach of official trust? How about the moral effect of such a development in such an unlooked for place? How about the weapon furnished to those cynics who say every man has his price, and whose distrust of humanity in general eats through our social structure like a worm in the heart of oak? It is these considerations that weigh most heavily now. We see all about us evidences of a low and yet ebbing moral tone. The papers are full of defalcations, embezzlements, and corruptions of all kinds. Where will it stop? What is the remedy? These things are worth our sober thought, and to every one, we opine, one answer at least will suggest itself: "Enforce the laws! Make guilt, guilt—unwhitewashed and undefended from political, personal, or any other considerations of policy or mere sentiment."

—The late Clerk of Black Hawk County, Iowa, is also found to have left the office $4,000 short.

—Maine leads off in the fall elections, and will have a quiet time of it with new candidates for Governor, neither Perham nor Kimball desiring to run again. A correspondent writes to the New York *World*:

> Maine is so far away from the current of political thought that it is not affected by the evident revolution going on in the centre of the Union and in the West. For instance, it does not feel the farmers' movement, which is threatening earthquakes in the Western States and annihilation of the Republican supremacy. Up here in this out-of-the-way State the people stagnate, politically, during three-quarters of the year, and notwithstanding the abundance of stump orators during the other part they march up like sheep and vote their respective tickets on election day. For this reason it is hardly proper to expect any changes of importance in the State as a consequence of the present campaign. An overpowering apathy just now prevails.

—It has grown to be a maxim that "the party can do no wrong." Party is irresponsible, and any irregularities that any member of the party can do in its name, though in an individual a penal offense, is considered legitimate. More notably does this appear at this time, in the tone of the Republican press. The burden of their song is that the party is pure and noble, and that notable stealings of late brought to the surface must be charged to individuals. "The party can do no wrong," however corrupt its individual and managing members.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

—The brass-collar press is in the dregs of degradation, and if the country would recover its independence the people must learn to think for themselves without asking the national dictator what their opinions shall be.—*Glenwood (Iowa) Journal.*

—It is no longer to be doubted that the people of the West are in dead earnest in their war upon the railroads and monopolies. Let the good work go on. It must succeed; the cause is just and in good hands, so long as kept without the grasp of politicians who, if they ever should capture the movement, will only betray it as they always have betrayed the confidence of the people. Pick your own men, and let no plausible tale of any professional ever induce you to put the cause into their hands.—*Watseka (Ill.) Times.*

—One of the greatest fallacies which politicians unceasingly endeavor to maintain, and which they preach in all seasons, is the constitution of a political party, and the relations of an individual member to it. With such doctrines they attempt to maintain the "party whip," and to compel men to do not as they choose to, but as they are told to.—*Indianapolis News.*

—As a rule, not one Congressman out of twenty earns even his board, to say nothing about salary; and it is rather hard to have them grab extra pay.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

—We confess that it is a little difficult to show wherein those who are now drawing the $7,500 per annum are any less culpable than those who drew their back pay in former Congresses.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—Here is another Ohio Congressman afraid of being a "vulgar demagogue," as Mr. Shellabarger calls it. The Hon. Philadelph Van Trump is thus unfeelingly exposed by the Cleveland *Leader*: "Murder will out. Van Trump, the ugliest Congressman in the Ohio delegation, toook his share of the salary steal with virtuous indignation, and for two months has been reading the newspaper statements that he didn't take it with calm complacency."

—Every Democratic paper in the Fifth Ohio District, without a single exception, has been unsparing in its denunciation of Lamison's acceptance of the salary-steal. They say that he is dead beyond resurrection.—*Akron Review.*

There is but thing left for poor Lamison to do. He can go back to Congress next winter, help to repeal the salary law, pay back to the Treasury his ill-gotten gains, and die repentant.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The character of our Congressional legislation is like the rest—a disgrace and a shame. Its history is a history of villainy and of jobbery. The Credit Mobilier scandal and the "salary grab" are on a par with the dishonorable characters of our American Congress and National Administration.—*Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.*

—According to *Harper's Weekly*, the most important political question of the hour is, "How to improve the character of our legislative assemblies."

THE COURTS.

A Bailiff Accused of Corrupting a Jury.

End of the Great Railroad Construction Case.

A Precocious Thief Sent to the Reform School.

The case of Martin v. Day, which was tried in Judge Rogers' Court some weeks since, and was closely watched by a large proportion of the inhabitants of the town of Lemont, came up again in Judge Rogers' Court on Saturday, on a motion by plaintiff for a new trial. The original case was brought by Martin against Day to recover damages for malicious prosecution, and resulted in favor of defendant. The motion for new trial is based on the usual grounds, with an additional count in the nature of a charge against one of the bailiffs of the Court of tampering with one of the jurymen after they had been locked up to consider their verdict. This accusation is supported by four affidavits. Michael Devanny's affidavit asserts that he was present during the trial of Martin v. Day, and that he became familiar with the facial peculiarities of all the bailiffs of the Court, and of the jury trying the case; that after the jury had retired, at about noon, he saw the bailiff go to the jury-room, take out a juryman, lead him along a passage of the court to a room at the end of the hall, and remain in there with him for about six minutes, at the same time cautioning all people not to approach, evidently, as affiant alleges, with the intention of keeping them in blissful ignorance of the insidious conversation he was pouring into the juror's ear; that, within a short quarter of an hour after the return of the juror to the jury-room, the jury returned a verdict in favor of defendant, which affiant evidently believes was the result of the interview between bailiff and juror, rather than the twelve men's honest convictions after arguing the points of the case. Similar affidavits were sworn to by Nicholas Poole, Edward Hartin, and W. N. Bigelow.

THE RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION CASE.

The case of M. T. Seymour & Co. v. Phillips and Colby, Railroad Construction Company, which has taken up the attention of the United States Circuit Court for nearly a fortnight past, was concluded on Saturday. This is an action of covenant based on a contract for the construction of about 160 miles of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company's line from Stevens' Point to Penokee Gap. Plaintiffs claim that they were carrying on work successfully up to about the 15th of December, 1871, when they had completed 53 miles of the road, the contract, however, specifying that 100 miles had to be built by that date. They aver that defendant had expressed satisfaction with the progress made, but at the time aforementioned, while owing plaintiffs $250,000, they suddenly gave notice of their inability to pay moneys past due, or that might become due under the contract, which made it necessary for plaintiffs to cease operations, whereby they lost the benefit of their preparation to go on with the work, and had to dispose of their stock supplies, give up supply road, horses, tents, etc., and lost the benefit of sub-contracts, to a loss to plaintiffs, including moneys due, of $500,000.

The charge of the Court submitted to the jury, as questions which were to be determined before making any allowance to plaintiffs, whether defendants had excused plaintiffs' non-performance of contract up to the time of the alleged notice of financial inability on defendants' part; and also stated to the jury, in case they found for plaintiff, what claims should or might enter into the verdict, these being chiefly estimates of engineers, including 15 per cent of money usually reserved, and an additional $15,000, held as security also, sundry items not estimated for by the engineers and umpire and costs of supply road, loss on houses, huts, tools, tents, etc. The charge also instructed for defendants in favor of an offset for payments to laborers of plaintiff and for supplies for men and laborers of sub-contractors amounting to $38,482.75. The items claimed for by plaintiff amounted to $157,240.83, but a large number of these, amounting to several thousand dollars, were excluded by the Court, who excluded also all claim for loss of profit on part of either party to the suit. The case went to the jury at noon, and at 3 o'clock they returned their verdict. This document stated that with regard to the special findings the jury found that defendant had excused plaintiff's default at the time of the alleged breach of covenant; that defendant had admitted to plaintiff at that time that they were financially unable to make the payments and would continue so to be; that defendant agreed to pay plaintiff extra costs for doing the earth work between Sections 40 and 46, and that the extra cost ($11,408) should be added to verdict.

The general verdict was in favor of plaintiff, damages $107,353.44.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

The Township 38 contested School Trustee election case, known as People ex rel. John R. Lewis v. G. W. Wait, came up before Judge Tree on Saturday. The contents of the plaintiffs' bill have already been published in THE TRIBUNE, charging that the election of Wait was illegal and void on account of various reasons, the principal reasons being that the election was held at a place other than that designated in the notice, and that the ballot boxes were not examined at the conclusion of the vote, but carried off by defendants. The defendants yesterday filed affidavits urging that the change of place of the election was caused by their inability to find the key of the school-house; and assert that the plaintiff was present at the election at Ely's house, and voted there. The counsel for the plaintiff read a number of authorities in support of his bill when the Court declared its intention of taking the matter under advisement.

The State's Attorney yesterday filed an information against Edward J. Eddie, the incorrigible 17 year old son of a highly respectable citizen, at whose request the boy was arrested. The charge was one of stealing $1.75 in money and a $4 horse-pistol, the property of one Stephen Connell. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Reform School for eighteen months.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

In Judge Farwell's Court the case of Jeremiah Pickley v. Margaret Pickley came up. This was a divorce suit, and Judge Farwell is particular in such matters, and never issues a dividing decree until he has probed matters to the bottom. A week ago the case was before the Court, when the Judge hearing that the defendant was not in Chicago and was ignorant of the proceedings against her, continued the case until Saturday, in order to obtain the evidence of a sister of defendant's in the case. The witness, a Mrs. Donahue, was on hand, and submitted in evidence that Mrs. Pickley was living in Philadelphia and had no knowledge of the fact that her husband was seeking a separation. The Court elicited these facts from the witness, and gave the counsel for plaintiff his choice between two methods of proceeding, either to make out a copy of the bill and give it to Mrs. Donahue for transmission to the defendant, or allow the Court to proceed with his examination of his witness. The former course proved more palatable to the attorney who engaged to provide the witness with the interesting document, so that at the next hearing of the case Mrs. P. will probably be on hand to have her say in the matter.

In Judge Gary's court, in the case of Rob. Simpson v. Josiah Lombard, there issued a decree of mortgage on Blocks 5 and 15, and all of Lots 12 to 48, and Block 17 in S. J. Walker's Subdivision of that part of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 31 in T. 39 N., R. 14 E., lying south of Illinois & Michigan Canal.

The Vail v. Iglehart case was resumed before Judge Gary on Saturday, the examination of Mr. Iglehart being continued.

Robert P. Barber files a præcipe in assumpsit against W. H. Jacobs in the Superior Court, laying damages at $1,000.

In the action in assumpsit of Martin V. B. Van de Mark et al. v. Furlington Havecy, tried in Judge Porter's Court, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $628 damages.

In the matter of Joseph E. Wight et al., insolvents, W. H. Russell was, yesterday, appointed provisional Assignee.

In the matter of H. Speildock, an insolvent, on the petition of Porter & Southworth, an order was issued by the Court by which Mr. Speildock and Joseph Marks be summoned to submit to examination, on the 21st inst., before Register Hibbard, as to the whereabouts of the bankrupt, and to give information regarding his property, which they believe him to have disposed of fraudulently.

Charles Marcus brings suit in the Superior Court in assumpsit against the Grover Sewing-Machine Company and Charles Lutz, respectively, for $1,000 and $2,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43406—Appeal. 43407—Ezekiel Morrison v. Commercial Insurance Company; petition to restore case. 43408—Charles D. Rheder et al v. Charles R. Tyrly; affidavit in attachment, $650. 43409—Chicago Artesian Well Company v. Abraham F. Crosby et al; restored case. 43410—Robert P. Barber v. I. M. McGrew and Wm. H. Jacobs; assumpsit, $1,000. 43411—Charles Marcus v. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company; assumpsit, $1,000. 43412—Charles Marcus v. Charles L. Lutz; assumpsit, $2,000. 43413—William v. Rachel Dotty; divorce on ground of desertion. 43414—John H. Donlin v. Catherine Young; petition fo4 mechanic's lien on Lots 7 and 8, Block 66, School Section Addition to Chicago, save part conveyed to P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co. 43415 to 43421—Appeals.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6978-9—Appeal. 6980—Anton Legro v. David Geary, James Geary, and Nicholas Curtin; restored case. 6981—Sarah A. Yeaster v. Richard Wallace; restored case. 6982 to 7014—Appeals.

HYDE PARK.

The Treasury to be Depleted of $15,000—Special Assessments—Petitions Answered and Received.

A regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held on Saturday afternoon. The following bills and pay rolls were approved and ordered to be paid:

A. H. Andrews & Co.	$85.00
Hyde Park Gas Co.	176.87
Rand, McNally & Co.	275.00
J. S. Thompson	12.00
Police pay-rolls	812.00
Beatty & Barker	1,265.53
First Presbyterian Church	280.00
H. B. Bogue	1,500.00
J. McCaffrey	10,328.29
D. & J. H. Knight	375.00
State street	15.50
Wabash avenue	15.00
South Chicago avenue	177.50
Michigan avenue	83.00
Seventy-first street	77.00
Hyde Park avenue	33.00
Sundry small bills	55.50
Total	$15,236.19

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

In view of the annoyance and complaints arising from premature letting of contracts for street improvements, it was resolved that no contract be let hereafter until the full amount of money to pay the same be collected and in the hands of the Village Treasurer. Ordinances were adopted to grade and stone Seventy-fifth street from the Illinois Central Railroad to Lake Michigan; to extend Wabash and Michigan avenues from Sixty-third street to South Chicago avenue; to open Forty-sixth street from Indiana to Cottage Grove avenue; to open South Chicago avenue from Ainsworth to Englewood; to rescind ordinance on Prairie avenue adopted July 6, 1872, on account of errors therein; and to grade and stone Prairie avenue from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first street, and on account of the unavoidable delay occasioned by the errors of the first assessment it was ordered that the Treasurer may receive $1.70 per foot front of property-owners, giving them receipts therefor, which the Collector shall receive in payment of the special assessment.

PETITIONS ANSWERED.

On the petition of property-owners on Cornell street, they were authorized to construct a twelve-inch sewer to connect with Oak street sewer, under the direction of the Civil Engineer.

On the petition for the establishment of permanent grades for streets and sewers, it was ordered that the Attorney prepare an ordinance for the purpose.

Also, that he prepare an ordinance to open Woodlawn avenue from Sixty-seventh to Seventy-fifth street, at Grand Crossing.

TAX MATTERS.

On the petition of J. Hinman, $4.36 rebate on tax was allowed; and it was resolved that the Village Attorney adjust all matters of tax disputes until otherwise ordered.

It was ordered that all warrants be first submitted to the Treasurer to be registered, so that his books will show all outstanding warrants.

PETITIONS WERE PRESENTED

by John McCaffrey to have Prairie avenue accepted on his contract as far as finished; by owners of property for a sidewalk on the south side of Sixty-first street, from State to Indiana avenue; for a brick sewer on Oakwood avenue, from Grand boulevard to Ellis avenue, and thence south and east to an outlet at Lake Michigan, and of W. M. Berry, on behalf of South Park Commissioners, to have two $5 fines remitted, were all referred to the Committees.

The resignation of John Fitch as one of the Water Commissioners was received and accepted.

On the petition of Mr. Brookes the Superintendent was instructed to report the condition of the Burr tile drain through his premises.

At the request of the South Park Commissioners, William M. Berry, Michael Philbin, Douglas Hogan, and J. McDowell were appointed policemen, without pay from the village, during the pleasure of the Board. Many citizens of the Second District ask for an additional policeman to assist A. J. Madden; also to open Forty-fifth street from Vincennes to Indiana avenue; also for water-pipes and sewers on both sides of Grand boulevard from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first street; also, for a ten-inch sewer on Madison avenue from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first street sewer.

LICENSES.

Andrew Wright was appointed a licensed sewer builder. Many residents of Cornell or Grand Crossing, ask that no license be granted to sell liquors there; and that no shooting of firearms be allowed within one-half mile. Pratz & Crocker, Kensington, ask for license to keep hotel and sell liquors. John I. Bennett and others ask for a culvert at Washington avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

A warrant for $36 was ordered to G. W. Smith for damages by delay in payment of warrant drawn to Wm. Temple, on Stony Island avenue improvement, in June, 1870.

A number of bills and pay-rolls were presented, and referred for action at an adjourned meeting Wednesday, May 21, 3:30 o'clock p. m.

DECORATION OF GRAVES.

The committees appointed to arrange for the decoration of soldiers' graves at Oakwood Cemetery will meet this evening at the First Presbyterian Church, Hyde Park, to complete their arrangements.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S WORK.

The Condition of Larsen, Stabbed by His Wife, Still Precarious—Desperate Cutting Affray in a Wright Street Saloon.

The condition of the victim of the stabbing affray, at the corner of Jefferson and Carroll streets, the details of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning, was unchanged at a late hour last night. In the morning he was better, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. But, from some indiscretion, the wound was opened afresh during the day, and bled so copiously that when the physician arrived he said the result would be fatal. The man conversed freely about the affray, but his version of it does not differ materially from that published yesterday. It is the old story of a household ruined and made bloody by whisky. Mrs. Larsen, having recovered from her debauch, was in a very penitent and regretful mood, when our reporter saw her yesterday afternoon. She freely admitted that she stabbed her husband, with a knife, which later, she said was used about the house to cut kindling. She could not tell what she did with it. She appeared to regret more the condition of her children, than that of her husband. This woman ought to be skilled in the use of the knife, since she used it last summer in the same locality, to end the life of a man named Ray. She stabbed him in the arm, and would have done worse, if she had not been restrained.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME KIND.

The woman Larsen, at the corner of Carroll and Jefferson streets, had hardly withdrawn the knife from her husband's body, when an encounter of the same nature occurred at No. 54 Wright street. The parties to the affair were John Keefe, who was the assailant, and Dennis Maher and Peter Dormoly, who were the assailed. The building above referred to is a boarding-house, connected with which is a bar. Anticipating the 11 o'clock ordinance, these three young men began to guzzle liquor soon after sunset, and, by 11 o'clock, were completely under its influence. An old feud had separated Keefe and Maher for some time, but, having decided to drown the matter in an unlimited quantity of liquor, they sat down in the saloon to carry out their good resolves. But their firm fealty to corn juice destroyed all the leniency which had tinctured their regard for one another, and after the use of some violent language, they resolved to settle the matter by "wager of battle," and accordingly clinched. In the scuffle, Keefe drew a dirk knife, and cut Maher severely in the wrist. Dormly, fearing that Keefe meant to inflict further injury with the deadly weapon, interfered to separate the combatants. But his efforts met with no appreciation from Keefe, who, enraged at his action, again drew his dirk, this time cutting an ugly gash in Dormly's neck, on the right side. Both men being disabled, Keefe quietly put the knife in his pocket, and went out into the street. About 12 o'clock Sergeant O'Donnell, of the Twelfth Street Station, was informed of the affray, and at half-past 1 a. m. had Keefe locked up. Yesterday afternoon he was removed to the Madison Street Station, and this morning will appear before Justice Scully on the charge of committing an assault with intent to kill. Dr. Root, who attended the wounded parties, pronounced their injuries serious, but not necessarily fatal.

WALKED OUT OF CHURCH.

An Unusual Occurrence at Trinity Episcopal.

A Chicago Times Reporter Ejected From the Building.

Vicissitudes of the Man Who "Walks Among the Churches."

If there is in this world one Church, the service and ceremony of which is, more than any other, intricate and puzzling to a non-churchgoer, it is the Episcopalian. The frequent ups and downs, the occasional genuflexions, and the ubiquitous responses, never fail to create a maze in the mind of him who has been accustomed to follow a simpler form of worship, while to the infidel, who never attends church at all, the effect is almost maddening, and the beauties of the grand old litany are lost completely and overshadowed by the ever-recurring meditation of "What must I do next?" Such an unfortunate was the observed of all observers in Trinity Church yesterday morning. A sad-visaged young man, whose clothes, in contrast with the elegant get-ups of the members of the congregation, suggested a penurious employer and a very light weekly remuneration, walked up the middle aisle a short time before the services began, and took a seat in one of the centre pews. His complexion was the hectic flush of a consumption superinduced by lack of healthy nutriment rather than the ruddy glow of a man whose daily work is such as to cause his blood to circulate with generous freedom through his veins. With the timid air of a man who is occupied in a job which he don't half like, he glanced furtively around, and, seeing some of the male congregation, freshly arrived, dip their faces for a minute in their hats, with a blissful ignorance of what it meant, and, glad of the excuse to hide his features, he dug his face into his hat and kept it there for a long ten minutes. During the service his motions were peculiarly erratic. It was evident he was not at home. When the congregation, "with one consent," arose, he gazed around in silent bewilderment, and, when he did adapt himself to circumstances, it was as if in an apparent endeavor to make up for lost time, with the sudden energy of a released "Jack in the Box," that he did so. During the reading of the first lesson he leaned over to a gray-haired, venerable old gentleman sitting in front of him, and shocked the poor old churchgoer's feelings, by asking him "What author the gentleman with the white necktie was reading from." While the Belief was being read, the unfortunate, misplaced man was gazing long and earnestly at a young lady whose pew was at right angles to his own, and who, in common with the rest of the congregation, bowed at the proper moment. This was mistaken for a recognition, and the religious old gentleman, whose sonorous responses led the misplaced man to conclude that he was a deacon, or elder, was again questioned as to the adorable's name. "Strange," muttered the misplaced; "Can't say I know her; evidently smitten," and the hectic flush deepened as he realized the immensity of his imaginary conquest. During the rest of the service the misplaced man's conduct was in keeping. When the congregation stood, he sat; when they sat, he stood, erect and blushing, like a scarlet dahlia in a bed of balsams. When they uttered a response, he caught the words and repeated them loudly after they had finished; and once or twice, at the conclusion of the beautiful church-music, he just managed to stay himself from foot-stamping. What wonder, then, that, before the service was half concluded, the misplaced man was the observed of all observers,—the cause of frowns on the part of the male part of the congregation, and of the most sarcastic sneers on the part of the ladies. Worse was to come, however. The church-service was concluded, and the minister, the Rev. Edward Sullivan took his place in the pulpit. Simultaneously with the introductory prayer, the misplaced man withdrew a note-book and jack-knife from his pocket, and placing the point of his lead-pencil on the pew-door, sliced away at the lead, and brought it to the requisite sharpness. The noise attracted the notice of minister and congregation, who, however, paid it no further attention. The text was announced, the sermon was begun, and the *Times* reporter, he who sneaks among the black sheep of the city congregations and collects slanders of the other black sheep, began to take notes. The misplaced man was misplaced no longer; his occupation had begun; but, alas, how soon to be ended! Ere he had taken a dozen notes, the rich, melodious, half-brogue of the minister, assuming an unaccustomed loudness and severity that startled the congregation from entry to altar, and fell like a death-knell on the reporter's ear, burst forth: "Are you taking notes for the *Times?*" These were the simple words which the minister uttered, while in response, from the pew where sat the trembling, almost paralyzed, reporter came in pipping, quavering tones, "Yes sir, please sir, Mr. Storey says—" The rest of the response was lost in the minister's rejoinder, "Then I request you not to stay. I understand that the Trinity Church congregation occupied a very prominent place in the columns of the *Times* this morning, and, although I have not read the article, I presume it partook of the scurrilous nature of the articles which have preceded it. I must, therefore, request the representative of that paper to cease taking notes, or withdraw from the Church." The minister then resumed his sermon, and the unfortunate reporter, the dread of dismissal hanging like a Damoclean sword over his head, resumed taking notes. The hot Irish blood of the preacher was now fairly aroused, yet he commanded himself admirably, and told the reporter that whatever he had before said bore no reference to him personally, but simply to him in his official capacity. He then gently but firmly asked: "Are you going to leave the church, or not?" The unhappy man obeyed the Washington street instructions, and disregarded the much-more sensible suggestion which came from the pulpit. He remained rooted to his seat. Several gentlemen in the congregation half rose as if with a determination of suddenly sewing upon a writ of ejectment, when the poor young man seized his hat and departed.

Such are the vicissitudes of the man who undertakes "walks among the churches."

PERSONAL.

Mayor Medill will be home to-morrow.

H. L. Coe, New York, is at the Matteson House.

L. C. Thorne and family, Granville, N. Y., are at the Matteson.

George F. Foote, U. S. A.; H. S. Weeks, U. S. A., are at the Briggs.

Charles E. Harrington, Rocky Mountain *News*, is at the Briggs.

Jesse K. Wood, of Cincinnati, is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

R. G. Larason left the West Side Briggs House last night for New York.

W. S. Lockyer, manager of Joseph Jefferson "Rip Van Winkle," is at the West Side Briggs House.

Hon. H. M. Fulton, of Detroit, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: D. B. Canfield, Philadelphia; W. B. Arthur, St. Louis; E. W. Willard, Newport, R. I.; C. H. Peacock, Kansas City; Charles E. Dorr, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday were the following: J. H. Talbot, Boston; J. H. Ruggles, New York; J. A. Stanwood, Maine; William Armstrong, Cincinnati; James C. Logan, New York; H. A. Calkins, Leavenworth.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: J. B. Buck and family, San Francisco; R. G. Andrews, Salt Lake City; S. N. Pettit, Lincoln, Neb.; J. D. Weed and family, Minnesota; George H. Proctor, Cincinnati; F. Nickerson and wife, Boston; J. G. Fitzpatrick, New York.

Judge Pettit, of the Indiana Supreme Bench, had two attacks of paralysis, at Indianapolis, last week.

The Rev. Mr. Hay, of Des Moines, Iowa, has had a judgment sent upon him. His wife is a physician, and his daughter is studying law.

Gen. Giles A. Smith, of Bloomington, Ill., late Assistant Postmaster General, will make his residence in California, where he finds the climate beneficial.

W. W. Corcoran has given $575,000, which was paid him by the Government for 250 acres of land near Washington, to the "Louise" Home for impoverished gentlemen.

The Rev. James Eells, D. D., of Cleveland, O., has accepted a call to Oakland, Cal., and the Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, of Brooklyn, is called to the vacant pulpit (Second Presbyterian) in Cleveland.

An infant son of the Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Episcopal Bishop, at Salt Lake, Utah, was fatally poisoned on Tuesday last by laudanum administered for rhubarb syrup. He was one of twins, the other being a girl, and was a little over 3 months old.

James Tillinghast has finally declined the position of Managing Director of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway, Commodore Vanderbilt having made it to his interest to remain as General Superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

The Emperor of Austria has two Ministers in his employ who have both been under sentence of death for high treason,—Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Empire, and Herr Florin Zichmalkowski, Mayor of Lemberg, who has lately been appointed Prime Minister for the Province of Galicia. These are striking instances of ups and downs in life. Here is Count Andrassy, who, while in exile in London, supported himself by giving lessons on the guitar, and was often so poor that, like Johnson and Savage, he paced the streets throughout the night, having no means to get a lodging, now the most powerful subject in the Austrian Empire.

JUBILEE NOTES.

Preparations for an Immense Gathering—The Jubilee Ball—What is Being Done, Etc., Etc.

The people are certainly to be here in force in the first week in June to see New Chicago. The immense area from Buffalo on the east to Cincinnati and Louisville on the south, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City and St. Paul on the west and north, are opened to half-rate railway fares, and Chicago must be preparing to be at home to the largest rush of visitors she has ever seen. The hotels are already receiving orders in advance for rooms during Jubilee week. The Gardner House has registered seventy-five in the past three days. The Matteson and other hotels are booking continual orders. The Grand Pacific has a large list. The notice cannot be too soon served upon all who have accommodations or who can make accommodations, that all will be wanted. The originally announced Citizens' Committee of Reception of fifty will be increased to two hundred, and all will be at the front ready to give attention to visitors from abroad. The Park Commissioners are to have a meeting this week to arrange a formal programme for the suitable display of our great system of parks and boulevards. Every man interested in Chicago must come to the front now and be ready to show that Chicago remembers the debt of kindness she owes to those abroad who helped us in our hour of adversity, and who are coming in to rejoice with us in our jubilee period.

MUSICAL PREPARATIONS.

Our German fellow-citizens are taking hold of the work in earnest. And one of the proudest features of the great musical fete will be the array of home talent, both instrumental and vocal. The choral societies are reporting to Prof. Butterfield, who is arranging the chorus.

THE JUBILEE BALL.

The matter will be decided on 'Change to-day whether the grand Jubilee Ball can be held in the Chamber of Commerce, which obviously could be granted only on an extraordinary occasion. Pending the decision the applications for invitations are pouring in upon all the managers. Twenty-five gentlemen at St. Louis ask for 200 tickets to be distributed in that city. Louisville wants fifty. Cleveland is arranging to bring up on a special train 150 for the Jubilee Concerts and Ball. Two hundred and fifty tickets are called for from Wisconsin. The great size of the Chamber of Commerce will enable the Jubilee Ball to present one of the most notable social events that ever took place in the United States. A curious and excellent plan for attending the ball is developed at one or two western points, where a Pullman palace car will be chartered to bring the party, lodge them here, and take them home after the festivity.

The present week is to be a period of immensely active preparation. Everybody here and at a thousand points in all the region tributary to Chicago is getting ready for the Jubilee.

THE GUBERNATORIAL GUESTS.

Gov. Curtin, of Minnesota, has accepted the invitation to be present in Chicago during Jubilee week, and meet Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, who have announced their intention to be here, and the rest of the gubernatorial galaxy yet to be heard from.

NATIONAL ANTI-SECRECY CONVENTION.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The addresses on the second evening of the National Association of Christians Opposed to Secret Societies, were delivered by the Rev. J. G. Carson, of Ohio, and Prof. C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, before an audience of 1,000 persons. The arguments of the first speaker were directed against the selfishness of secret orders, which are based on a principle of selfish combination. The pernicious action of this principle, through the secret orders, in the family, in the Church, in the courts, and in society at large, were forcibly and eloquently described. The speaker had heard Senator Pomeroy remark that the Judge who should take the oath of these orders would find it always conflicting with his civil obligation while discharging his official duties. Wendell Phillips, in his lecture on "The Lost Arts," said that the arts of the heathen world were confined to a few, were kept secret, and handed down from father to son; but the genius of Christian civilization is, that any good, any benefit to society, shall be free to all men.

The second address was confined to the Masonic and college fraternities. In his argument upon the latter, the audience, many of whom were students, were wrought to the intensest feeling by the clear and eloquent presentation of the subject.

During Friday, the Convention took action recommending their Executive Committee to proceed in establishing a publishing-house in Chicago.

Resolutions condemning the Grange, and advising Church and political action, were adopted.

In the afternoon, the ceremony of initiation in the Masonic Lodge was given, and certified to be correct by three seceding members of that order.

The General Agent of the Association also made some remarkable statements concerning the murder of David Brownlee, a citizen of Mercer County, several years ago. The statements, implicating the Masonic fraternity, of which Brownlee was a member, were corroborated by gentlemen present who were personally acquainted with the facts.

The Convention closed in the evening with stirring addresses by the Rev. L. N. Stratton, editor of the *American Wesleyan*, Syracuse, N. Y., and J. R. Baird, of Pennsylvania, a seceding Mason of seventeen degrees.

The roll of the Convention numbered 183 delegates, and the success and harmony, as well as the moral support of the community of Monmouth, have not been equaled on any similar occasion.

H. L. KELLOGG.

THE THIRD INNING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in THE TRIBUNE of this morning an article under the heading of "Mr. Loring's statement," in which my name is mentioned as being the party who made a trade with Mr. Loring. This is a mistake, as the person who made the trade with him was Mr. W. H. Kane. As to the facts in the case, it will be fully shone before the Court whether there was any deceit or dishonesty practised in making the trade referred to in Mr. Loring's statement. Hoping that you will make the above correction, I remain yours respectfully,

GEO. B. KANE, of G. B. Kane & Co.

CHICAGO, May 18.

Charles Netcher

will open this (Monday) morning in his new store, Nos. 114 and 116 State street, a large and varied assortment of spring dry goods, among which will be found 1,000 pieces striped and polka-figured piques, in all colors, at 12½ cents; 25 pieces Barnsley table linen, at 75 cents—a great bargain; fine French linen napkins, at $2.50, worth $5; towels, at 37½ cents, which surpass anything in Chicago at 75 cents; also, a large assortment of dress goods, silks, shawls, etc., all at correspondingly low prices.

—John Robson's supply store at the Lafayette mills, near Eau Claire, Wis., was burned on Monday last about half-past 2 o'clock. Loss, between $10,000 and $12,000; fully covered by insurance. It is supposed that the fire caught by a spark from the mill.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Subject-Matter of Farm-Gates Considered—A Gate on a Caster-Roller—Sliding on Wood—The Old Swing-Gate—The Double-Roller Sliding Gate, and How it is Constructed—Self-Acting Gates and Old-Fashioned Bars—The Weather and the Crops.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 17, 1873.

A good, substantial farm-gate—one that does not get out of order, that will not sag, is easy opened and closed, that is stock-proof, is not expensive, and has little regard to snow-drifts—

IS A DESIDERATUM

to any farmer. Just such a gate "The Farm and Garden" has sought after for many long years, and one such has at length been found, and is now the standard gate for "Rural Home."

It is strange that we pass by the simple, useful things of this life, and seek for some complex, ill-arranged affair, and yet, in the end, we come back to appreciate the plain, useful things that we had so long overlooked. This is particularly the case in regard to farm-gates. Patent after patent has been taken out for these gates, and the farmers have been swindled ab libitum, ad nauseam. This has disgusted people with patent gates to that extent that a peddler of these patents is in danger of bodily harm when he presents the subject to the farmer, and especially if he should mention

SLIDING GATES

to him, for he is sensitive on that subject. Every little while we hear of some patent-man making a raid on the farmers who are using a sliding gate. Sometimes they get the coveted $5 for the claimed infringement, sometimes they are promised it after the case is fully investigated, and sometimes they are ordered off the premises instanter, and they leave, muttering vengeance in a suit before the District Court of the United States, but somehow they manage to salve over their offended dignity and the trampling down of their rights, and pass on to some other rural neighborhood and repeat their demands; but thus far I have never heard that a suit has followed these threats.

Sometime in 1856 or '7, I saw a farm-gate on the sliding plan, that rested on a sort of

CASTER-WHEEL OR PULLY

attached to the gate-post. The gates were made double,—that is, each part filled half of the space when closed; the sections were shoved back over this caster-roller some three or four feet, and then turned one-fourth around on the caster, thus leaving the space open. At the time, I thought that was a good gate, and intended to obtain the castings and the right; the castings were held at $2 per gate; but I lost the address, and have never seen or heard of that precise plan for a gate since that time, a period of some sixteen or seventeen years, and the patent for which, if any, must have nearly or quite expired.

Soon after that time, we had what has been known as the sliding gate. Instead of the caster-wheel, an extra gate-post is set a few inches from the other, and a cross board uniting the two, on which the gate is made to slide, and is turned one-fourth around in order to open it; the only difference in the two being

THE BOARD INSTEAD OF THE ROLLER.

And, for this latter gate, the farm-rights are claimed by the patent-right perambulators. Whether both are claimed under the same patent, I cannot say, but it is not probable that either would risk a suit on their originality, as similar sliding gates have been used for many years prior to the issuing of such patents.

About the date first mentioned, I saw a sliding gate on the farm of

A. R. WHITNEY, OF LEE COUNTY.

That gate rested on two iron sheaves, or rollers, 8 inches in diameter, and 1½ inches thick. This gate was also in two panels, and each filled half of the space of the roadway. The gate was simple, strong, cheap, and durable, but I was then looking for a better and more ornate gate for my farm, and so, in the meantime, until such a gate was brought forth, I put up the old swing-gate, with a gate-post a dozen feet long, 1½ feet in diameter, and set in the ground at least 4 feet deep; the gate-post itself costing more than the gate-posts and iron-rollers of that of Mr. Whitney. Since that time I have looked at all the fairs for the coming farm-gate, but

IT DID NOT COME.

Year after year a new crop of gates has sprung up only to give place to others, and to-day we make a sad show in the way of farm gates. Our Agricultural College farms are no better supplied than others, probably for the same reason stated above, that they have their ideas fixed upon an ornamental, cheap, durable, and easily-managed gate.

In December last, I made another visit to my old friend, Whitney, of the great apple orchard, and had occasion to pass through the

SAME OLD SLIDING GATE.

"That is the cheapest and best gate that was ever put on a farm," said Mr. Whitney, as, with a shove, it went back on the rollers. "And, would you think," he continued, "that, after using this kind of gate for more than twenty years, a mild-looking young man came along one day and claimed that he was the agent of the patentee, and demanded $5 for the farm-right. Of course I was indignant, and told him to get off the premises at once, and, if I heard of him in the neighborhood attempting to collect for farm-rights on his pretended patent, I would have him arrested as a swindler and a black-mailer. The young man disappeared, and I have heard nothing of him or his pretended patent since. Why, the gate was used on this farm before the young gentleman was born."

It is possible that a farmer may inadvertently use a legitimate patent, for which he ought to pay the inventor; but such a case is so improbable that he should not pay any claim of the kind until after a full investigation; and this matter is also one that it is a duty for the granges and farmers' clubs

TO INVESTIGATE,

and, if found to be a swindle, prosecution should follow; for, as a general thing, these fellows get away with what money they manage to wheedle out of the people. These scoundrels should not be permitted to go unwhipped of justice.

IN THE MAKING

of this rolling or sliding gate, we need ordinarily a four-panel gate,—that is, where the fence is three or four boards to the panel,—farm-stock, but not hog or sheep, proof. In case the latter is required also, more boards must be put in the panel. If four pieces of fencing, of 6-inch width, are used, these will make a panel 4 feet wide. The four pieces of fencing are laid on the ground at proper distances, and three battens cut from fencing, 4 feet long each, are used to form the panel, one at each end and one in the middle. These are nailed to each piece with four 8-penny wrought nails, and clinched; in addition to this, four 2½ inch, ⅜ inch carriage-bolts should be used at the inside end of each panel. This will insure the gate against ordinary accident, and serve to make it much more durable.

IN REGARD TO ROLLERS,

as I could not find those suitable at the hardware stores, I called at the foundry, and had a pattern made, and enough cast for ten gates, which require four to a gate, or, in all, forty rollers. These rollers were made 4 inches in diameter, with a surface of 1⅛ inches, and so turned out between the centre and the rim that they weigh but little over 2 pounds each. But I made one mistake in giving the order for the castings, as I had the hole in the centre cast with a ⅝-inch core, instead of having them cast solid and the bolt-hole bored. The result is, that the pulleys are not true when set in the gate, as they would have been had they been bored for a ⅝-inch carriage-bolt. I had the castings made at Crane Bros., in Chicago, where the pattern is left. If cast solid, they will be found about right. But a pattern can be cheaply made at any foundry-shop in the country, and the castings supplied. In case they weighed double, the cost would not be a serious one, probably 10 or 12 cents a pound for the castings and boring. The rollers are placed on the gate-posts, one inch below the top of the upper fence-board, and are kept in place by a batten bolted to the post; a 10-inch ⅝-inch carriage-bolt answering the purpose. When the panels are put up, the top will be 5 inches higher than the fence; and, as an ordinary post-and-board fence is made 4 feet and 2 inches high, the top of the gate will be 4 feet and 7 inches from the ground. This extra height will prevent animals from attempting to jump over the gate, which they often do when the gate is of the same height as the fence. The other roller is placed on the post next the gate-post.

THE MATERIAL

for a gate may be stated as follows:

Eight pieces 16 feet 6 inch fencing, for panels; 2 pieces 16 feet 6 inch fencing, for battens; 4 cast-ir on rollers, 4 ⅝ 10 inch carriage bolts, 8 ⅜ 2½ inch carriage bolts, 1 lb 8d clinch-nails, 1 lb 20d cut nails, 1 gate hasp.

The two lengths of the fence on which the gate panels are to be placed must be in line, in order to have the panels run free and to meet in the centre, when they are fastened with a common barn-door hasp.

I think that, with this description, any farmer who is accustomed to the use of the saw, auger, and hammer, can make one of those gates without any difficulty.

THIS GATE

cannot be blown open by the wind, nor can any farm animal open it; and when it is closed it is secure. It cannot sag, for there are no hinges to give way. It cannot slam to in the wind, for the wind can at no time have an advantage on its leverage, as the long end is at least 10 against 6 feet, and secured to the fence itself. It is not liable to be broken down by farm-animals, as it is higher than the fence, and the panels are too strong to give way to their weight. It will seldom be blocked by the snow, for the snow seldom drifts against the fence, but two or three feet from it, leaving the gate free as in summer. The rollers are never clogged with snow or ice, for they are at the top of the fence, and out of the reach of any such obstruction. Take it all-in-all, it is the best farm-gate I have seen, and, what is more, I do not think it possible for any party to load any part of it with a patent-fee or farm-right. If any man in this State ever had a right to a patent on it it is the father of Mr. A. Whitney, of Lee County, to whom allusion has been made.

Every reader of the "Farm and Garden" who wishes to improve his farm-gates will do well to cut this out, and give it a place in his scrap-book for future reference.

SELF-ACTING GATES.

Of all the clap-traps for the entrance to the farmstead, the self-acting gates are the culmination, and should rank next to the

OLD-FASHIONED BARS,

that, in boyhood, we were wont to take down one by one, drive through, and then return in place. I have both bars and self-acting gates innumerable in mind, and place them on a par in value. The latter cost a large sum to put up and to keep in repair,—that is, if it be possible to keep them in working order,—a thing that I have not as yet seen attained. The former cost little at the start, but on a continual annoyance and waste of time in opening and closing, and then they are never safe against the ingenuity of poaching cattle and neighborly pigs.

In the old Puritan days, there were two things at least that excused a man for saying hard words: One when a hail-storm beat down the farmer's crops, and the other when the cattle broke down the bars and feasted on the young corn and other crops. The one we have a show now to guard against; but against the hail we have no consolation to offer.

Should the gate above described come into general use, the hardware men will no doubt keep on hand for sale rollers of the most approved patterns.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

"The Farm and Garden" wishes to invite its readers to make with it a flying visit through the State, calling on the farmers as we go, to tell us of the weather and the crops. Let us see where we shall begin, and to call up the farmers, by our magic wand, to answer our question: What of the weather, and the crop that is to be planted? We will begin at Galena, and follow the Illinois Central to Cairo, and then north to Chicago. We select the Central from the fact that it pays 7 per cent of its gross earnings into the State Treasury. Farmers of Daviess County tell us of the weather, and what is the area that you intend to plant as compared to last year? "Weather wet and cold; will plant two-thirds less than last year." Call Council Hill: "Wet and cold; one-third less." Freeport: "Weather fair; less than last year." Dixon: "Weather bad; half less." Mendota: "Weather bad, and half less." Bloomington: "Very wet; half less." Decatur: "Wet, and one-fifth less." We will now range down to Cairo, and renew our calls: "Weather good, and more land in crops." Pulaski: "Very wet; one-eighth less." Anna: "Weather good; half less." Cobden: "Weather fine; half more, with three-fourth crop of fruit." Makanda: "Weather good, but two-thirds less, with two-thirds crop of fruit." Corbondale: "Weather good; one-fourth less, with no peaches north of this point." DuQuoin: "Weather good; one-fourth less, and the people mourning for the orchards of dead peaches." Richview: "Weather firm; one-fourth more." Centralia: "Weather good; less than last year; in deep mourning for dead peaches, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, etc.,—leaving us the prospect of half a crop of apples, and a moderate showing of pears, cherries, and strawberries." Kinmundy: "Weather fine, and same as last year, except fruit, which is badly damaged." Mason: "Weather fine; half less." Effingham: "One-third more." Mattoon: "Weather tolerable; less than last year." Arcola: "Weather rather wet; more than last year." Tuscola: "Weather wet; one-third less." Tolono: "Very wet; more than last year." Savoy: "Weather wet; one-fourth less; apple crop fair, cherry medium, pear full, strawberry fine." Champaign: "Very wet; one-fourth less." Thomasboro: "Very wet; one-fourth less." Rantoul: "Very wet; one-fourth less." Ludlow: "Very wet; same as last year." Paxton: "Very wet; same." Loda: "Very wet; less." Balkly: "Wet; one-fourth more." Onarga: "Wet; one-fourth less." Gilman: "Wet; about the same." Clifton: "Bad; one-fourth less." Kankakee: "Bad; less." Monroe: "Very wet; one-fourth less." Matteson: "Very wet; same." Calumet: "Very wet; less than last year."

Thank you, gentlemen, for coming at one call, and making such prompt replies. We now dismiss you to your several homes, and pray that your most sanguine hopes of the future may be realized, and that prices may be satisfactory.

RURAL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purgation and Prostration.

Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing, and regulating, as well as purging, the disordered system, and is aware that all these processes go on together under the fourfold operation of the Standard Restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.

The Supreme Court of the United States

has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company never reproduce in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. STERLING.

Trade-mark for Gorham Electro-Plate. GORHAM MF'G CO.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York. Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert, and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also, manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 26th day of May, 1873, at 1:30 p. m., by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for any portion or all of the material now contained in the buildings and fences on the Reform School grounds at Hyde Park (with the exception of the dwelling-house on the northwest corner of Forty-third-st. and Hyde Park-av.), consisting of bricks, joists, lumber, windows, doors, green-houses, glass, fencing, posts, etc.

The buildings to be taken down and the material removed within thirty days after the contract for the sale thereof is executed.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
H. M. SINGER,
THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN H. CLOUGH,
Committee on Finance Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

CHROMO.

Another New C[illegible]

THE MORNING[illegible]

A beautiful suburban picture [illegible] bright-eyed little girl making an [illegible] Garden given to each customer [illegible]

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 116 West Washington-st. and [illegible]

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Retail Department,

W. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

In order to inaugurate business in their spacious and elegant new premises, offer the following

INTERESTING PRICES.

A large assorted lot of Hamburg Embroideries at 12 1-2 cts. yd, some of them worth 40 cts.

Children's White Pique Suits $1 each.

The finest and best imported French Corsets for $2 pair; regular price $5. A great bargain.

Other grades of French Woven and Sewed Corsets under value.

Large assortment Ladies' Colored Gros Grain Silk Fichus at 75 cts., half price.

Other styles Ladies' Ties in large assortment at low prices.

Elegant assortment new Parasols, just received.

The best one dollar Kid Glove in the city.

Alexandre's and other best makes Paris Kid Gloves, in all shades and sizes.

Agents for the sale of Herz's Seamless Kid Gloves, the best made; each pair warranted; all sizes in the latest and choicest shades.

New Spring Shawls, bright stripes, $2.50; a bargain.

Reversible Ottoman Stripe Shawls, $4 upwards.

Elegant new French Ottoman Shawls in rich styles.

Great Bargains in Lace Shawls and Sacques, bought much under regular value.

Good Japanese Silks from 40 cts. yd. up.

Black ground Stripe Silks, all silk, 65 cts.

Colored Stripe Silks $1, a bargain.

Elegant quality Stripe Spring Silks, $1.10.

Black all-silk Gros Grains $1, $1.10, $1.20.

Richer qualities Lyons Black Gros Grains, $1.30, $1.50, $1.75 and $2, the cheapest goods in the market.

Black Grenadines, very cheap.

A very attractive display of New Dress Goods, from 15 to 30 per cent below usual prices.

Having in our new store fine light, spacious accommodations, central location, and a low rent, we intend to make it interesting for old customers and new to come from the remotest parts of the city and country to trade.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.

$100,000 for Only Ten Dollars.

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the Third Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the Management, with the concurrence of the Trustees, determined to allow until July 8 for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution at first advertised for April 8 was therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift,		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents), at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100, 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: First—Music by orchestral band. Second—Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. Third—Placing of gifts in small wheel. Fourth—Music by orchestral band. Fifth—Explanatory remarks by President. Sixth—Drawing of first half of gifts. Seventh—Music by orchestral band. Eighth—Drawing of last half of gifts. Ninth—Placing of large wheel with tags in the hands of Committee appointed by audience. Tenth—Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels, and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers, will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source. Absent ticket-holders will find their interests as effectually protected as if they had been personally present at the drawing.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock a. m. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at Room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars, and for tickets send your money direct to headquarters at Louisville, Ky., to the following address:

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in fine goods, at

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," south of Madison-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

HOTELS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Lees, Hendricks & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. O. J. Hough & Sons retiring from the firm. The remaining partners, Edward Lees and Robert J. Hendricks assuming all liabilities, and settling all accounts of said firm.

EDWARD LEES,
ROBERT J. HENDRICKS,
Chicago, May 3, 1873. O. J. HOUGH & SONS.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that EDWARD LEES and ROBERT J. HENDRICKS have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of LEES, HENDRICKS & CO., and will conduct the packing business as heretofore.

EDWARD LEES,
Chicago, May 3, 1873. ROBERT J. HENDRICKS.

WANTED.

[illegible]ANTED.

[illegible]gent to solicit in the city for [illegible]ble Life Assurance Society. JENNISON & THOMPSON, General Managers, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17.

The demand for money in the local market has been active and steady throughout the week. At the banks having the largest lines of mercantile accounts this has been particularly the case than at others where a large share of the accounts are speculative. In the open market there is still a fair supply of money offered on prime collaterals at 10 per cent.

New York exchange continues firm at par.

Sterling exchange advanced ¼ of 1 per cent in New York to-day, and is now almost up to the specie shipping point. An advance of ¼ of 1 per cent more would undoubtedly cause a large export of gold. The price of gold advanced at one time to-day to 118⅛, but fell back to 118 at the close. It is probable that the whole effects of the Vienna panic have not been experienced yet, and that this rise in the price of gold and foreign exchange is one of the indications of the unsettlement of confidence in financial affairs in Europe.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,001,152.25	$444,351.25
Tuesday	3,773,425.23	414,079.08
Wednesday	3,722,292.62	270,876.79
Thursday	3,791,836.59	405,572.65
Friday	3,790,243.70	309,612.48
Saturday	3,748,665.35	338,968.52
Total	$22,826,614.74	$2,183,860.77
Corresponding week last year	$19,535,690.69	$1,943,105.07

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	135	137
Fifth National Bank	137	140
Commercial National Bank	140	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	100	110
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	122
City National Bank	140	...
Cook County National Bank	100	...
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	110
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	180	190
North Division Railway	97	100
Pullman Palace Car	110 ex-div.	
Elgin Watch Company	105	110
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	95	...
Traders' Ins. Co.	100	...

Sales—$2,000 Chicago City Railway at 160. $2,000 Chamber of Commerce at 95¾.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¾	115⅞
5-20s of '64	115¾	116
5-20s of '65	117¼	117⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120⅜	120⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118⅜	118⅝
10-40s	114	114⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅜	114⅝
Gold	117⅞	118⅛
Gold Coupons	117⅝	118⅛
Gold Exchange	...	118⅛
Sterling Exchange	108¾@110¼	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	99½ & int.	
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	

LAND WARRANTS.

160s Not War 1812	170	@185
120s Not War 1812	125	@140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Money was easy to-day at 5 to 7 per cent, with late dealings at 5 to 6. Legal-tenders outstanding, $356,311,000.

Foreign exchange strong and higher, leading bankers having advanced their rates to 109¾ for sixty days and 110¾ for sight. Cable transfers sold at 110⅜.

Customs receipts to-day, $308,145.

Gold active and higher, with 118 to 118⅜ as the extremes of the day. Rates paid for carrying were 6, 5, 5½, 4, 4½, and 3 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid to-day $209,000. Clearings, $60,435,000.

Governments dull but steady all day.

State bonds very quiet, with but little business.

Stocks were alternately weak and strong during the early part of the day, but after 1 the market assumed greater strength. Pacific Mail opened at 45¾, fell off to 45¼, advanced to 46⅞, reacted to 45¼, and late in the day reached 47⅜. Panama sold at 111@111¾; Erie, 60¾@61¾; Western Union rose from 84⅞ to 85⅜, receded to 84⅞, and later sold as high as 85⅞; C., C. & I. C. advanced from 30 to 30⅞; declined to 29, and subsequently reached 30. St. Paul common fell off from 54⅜ to 53¾, and recovered most of the decline. In the late dealings, Lake Shore ranged between 89⅞ and 90¼, with the highest quotations current at the close. Rock Island sold at 107⅞@108; Ohio & Mississippi at 41¾@42; Wabash, 68⅜@69; Union Pacific, 30@30¾; and Hannibal & St. Joe common at 37⅜@38. Pacific Mail stock to-day loaned at 1-16 to flat for borrowing, owing to the large number of shares in the transfer office.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121¼	Coupons, '67	118¾
5-20s of '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	118¾
Coupons, '64	116	New 5s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	117¼	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅛	Currency 6s	115⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	50
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	81½	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	48		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St Paul pfd	72
Western Union	85¾	Wabash	68¾
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	88
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71¼	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	47¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	99¾	Ohio & Mississippi	40¾
Erie	61	C., C. & C.	30
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	90⅜
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	...
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	115
C. & P.	86¾	Union Pacific	30¾
Northwestern	76	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	102¾
Rock Island	107¾	Del., Lack. & Western	102¾
N. J. Central	104	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	54¼		

REAL ESTATE.

There was more activity and a greater volume of transactions in real estate during the past week than the previous one, though there is less to be said about it, from the fact that the business has been of a more general character, and embraces no very prominent transactions. The great bulk of the transactions are purchases of lots to be occupied by the buyers as homes, and the great majority of these new homes are in the semi-suburban districts just outside the fire limits, where lots can be bought at prices ranging from $50 to $100 per front foot. It would be difficult to say in which direction the activity in this class of property is greatest. A ride around the outskirts of the city, just outside the fire limits, will convince any one that wooden houses are still the favorite style of building in this city. Between Lincoln avenue and the North Branch, as far south as North avenue; between Milwaukee avenue and Western avenue, as far south as Kinzie street; between Madison street and Ogden avenue, east of Western avenue, and again between the Burlington Railroad and Blue Island avenue, as far as a half a mile west of Western avenue, where the McCormick factories are located; and again just southwest of Brighton, where Adam Smith's various enterprises are stimulating the location of workmen's homes; and again in the district between the Stock-Yards and the Rock Island Railroad shops,—in all this great semi-circular belt, about seven miles long by one mile broad, new wooden buildings are being erected, not simply by the hundred but by the thousand. At State street on the south and North Clark street on the north continuity of this line of new wooden houses is broken. The property east of these two streets to the lake shore bears a much higher price, and is not being improved with the same rapidity nor with the same class of houses as that west of them.

THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE

has now been made passable immediately along the water's-edge, nearly as far north as the Lake View House. To the public spirit of Mr. B. F. Culver, who has borne the main part of the expense of making a smooth roadway along Lake View avenue, from Lincoln Park to the junction with the lake-shore drive, just north of Barry avenue, the public are greatly indebted for the means of reaching the shore north of Lincoln Park. If all other owners of the lake shore property north of the Park were willing to do as much, that district would not be so far behind others in the way of an increase of residences and population as it is. But there are a number of owners of large tracts of land in that quarter whose policy is to fight tax-assessments and wait for others to sell and improve the adjoining property, while they do nothing themselves.

SOUTH OF LINCOLN [illegible]

and particularly south of Ch[illegible] burnt district of the North [illegible] built up with even a better class of residences than were there before the fire, and with a rapidity that will convince any one that, on the average, the residence district south of the park and as far west as Sedgwick street will soon be a finer one than it was two years ago. On Sedgwick and North LaSalle streets the general character of all the houses now erected are far better than then; in fact, there are no poor ones.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE,

the greatest activity is in Egandale and on Egandale and Greenwood avenues, as far north as Forty-fifth street. The whole of the property in this district is rapidly passing into the hands of owners who will occupy it for their permanent residence, and there is perhaps no other district about this city where so many spacious, quiet, and beautiful homes are being made. Prices range there from about $100 per front foot near Forty-seventh street, to $60 per front foot about Fifty-fourth street.

ON "THE AVENUES,"

from Fortieth street to Fifty-first street, Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie, where property is held at from $140 to $60 per foot, according to location, there is less activity in building than on the streets east of the two parkways. This, however, is the finest unimproved property that lies so near the city, and in a few years will undoubtedly be one of the most desirable residence quarters to be found about Chicago. Seven years ago the lots on Michigan avenue, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-first streets, were worth from $100 to $60 per front foot; now they sell at from $350 to $250, and, at the rate the city is being extended southward, it is reasonable to suppose that the property south of Fortieth street, now held at from $140 to $60 per front foot, will in seven years sell from $300 to $200 per foot.

IN SUBURBAN ACRES

the speculation is mainly in two general directions: One west of Central Park, around the new Northwestern car shops, and extending westward to Harlem and northward to the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad; the other southward toward Washington Heights, where great and substantial improvements are being made. The comparative cheapness of the land a mile or so southwest of Brighton is also inducing some investment. The speculation in the lower-priced land, southwest of South Lynne, is not so rampant as it was a few weeks ago.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The proprietors of this place are steadily and quietly at work laying the foundation of an industrial point that will be unequaled around the city. The fact that the Calumet River is naturally as good a harbor as Chicago River, and that for six or seven miles of its length reaching westward toward Blue Island and Washington Heights the facilities for the dockage of lumber, coal, and iron, and for the transfer of grain and other products to vessels, will soon be as good as it is on the South Branch of the Chicago River, and that these facilities can be had for about one-tenth of the price they can on the South Branch at Western avenue, cannot fail to eventually attract a portion of that class of business from Chicago River and build up at South Chicago a nucleus of business that will draw the city toward it. The partial revolution likely to be made in the lumber trade of this city by the inauguration of the system of towing rafts of logs across the lake from the Michigan pineries, to be sawed up here, will necessarily go to the Calumet River. One large firm have already bought a submerged tract of twenty-eight acres on the north side of the Calumet, about two miles west of the lake shore, and will use it for booming the logs they expect to have towed over and sawed up there. The great bulk of the lumber that goes out of Chicago by rail goes either directly south or southwest, and, to meet the requirements of this trade, there is no point about this city that can offer half the advantages of the Calumet River. The construction by the Rock Island Railroad Company of a branch line from Washington Heights to South Chicago will be an accomplished fact before next fall. This track will furnish, according to contract, a means of transit to South Chicago for the freight-cars of every road that now comes into the city. The mouth of the Calumet River is only eleven miles south of the mouth of Chicago River. Already the city extends, a continuous line of houses, along the lake shore more than half of that distance, and it can only be a few years until it will extend so as to meet the improvements at South Chicago, and make it practically a part of the city.

SALES BY THE ACRE.

Ayres & Eoff sold 10 acres off the east side of the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 23, 39, 13, situated south of Ogden avenue and about ⅝ of a mile from the depot at Lawndale; consideration, $28,000.

Ogden & Sheldon sold 4 82-100 acres in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13, situated on the southeast corner of West Lake street and Albany avenue; consideration, $27,110.

M. Van Allen sold 40 acres in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 28, 39, 13, situated on Seventy-first street, three miles west of Western avenue; consideration, $12,000.

This same property was sold by Mr. Allen on the 3d of last March for $9,000.

The same party sold 40 acres in the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, 38, 13, situated one mile east of the above-named tract; consideration, $3,000.

An advance of $5,000 has been offered for this, which the purchaser refused.

M. B. Kenny bought 2 acres less the right of way by the St. Paul Railroad Company, in McElroy's subdivision, on Chicago avenue, within one block of Humboldt Park; consideration, $1,800.

A. J. Cooper sold for Mr. Young, President of the Danville & Vincennes Railroad, to Samuel Nickerson, President of the First National Bank, 80 acres, being the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, 37, 13, situated in Washington Heights; consideration, $125,000.

Blanchard Bros. sold 2¼ acres, corner of Union and Fifty-ninth streets; consideration, $7,800.

Mr. Van Allen had authority, three weeks ago, to sell 80 acres, being the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 32, 39, 13, and situated ¼ of a mile from Clyde Station, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., for $50,000. This offer was obtained, but the owner refused to contract, and asked $60,000; this figure was covered, and the owner refused the $60,000 and called for $80,000, and even this was proffered, whereupon the owner refused for the third time to accept the stated figures, and is now holding the tract for $100,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, May 17: City property, No. of sales, 196; consideration, $1,335,128. North of city limits, No. of sales, 8; consideration, $23,525. South of city limits, No. of sales, 38; consideration, $163,586. West of city limits, No. of sales, 3; consideration, $13,200. Total sales, 245. Total consideration, $1,535,439.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,200	6,025	5,698	8,808
Wheat, bu	54,425	25,715	96,841	17,770
Corn, bu	118,999	231,450	158,128	141,809
Oats, bu	55,720	35,800	151,920	39,172
Rye, bu	1,887	990	250	400
Barley, bu	2,050	2,700	2,000	1,245
Grass seed, lbs	83,210	7,810	32,512	62,099
Flax seed, lbs	1,150	2,300	2,800	......
Broom corn, lbs	......	......	25,079	5,460
Cured meats, lbs	33,200	178,090	220,260	303,100
Beef, brls	......	......	20	5
Pork, brls	......	20	305	10
Lard, lbs	169,300	10,450	21,300	56,200
Tallow, lbs	19,020	38,141	39,880	1,000
Butter, lbs	38,845	58,376	3,700	270
Dressed hogs, No	......	......	......	......
Live hogs, No	10,378	7,874	11,060	7,334
Cattle, No	2,253	1,833	3,860	3,678
Sheep, No	432	298	......	......
Hides, lbs	96,514	153,907	118,105	45,299
Highwines, brls	109	183	352	304
Wool, lbs	121,282	227,980	9,780	1,914
Potatoes, bu	8,546	4,976	3,655	596
Lumber, m ft	6,296	3,889	2,411	1,315
Shingles, m	5,548	4,770	2,382	1,200
Lath, m	176	352	230	117
Salt, brls	......	9,138	1,449	2,084

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,723 bu wheat; 3,140 bu corn; 7,749 bu oats; 457 bu rye; 2,789 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 5,531 bu wheat; 9,992 bu corn; 29,730 bu oats; 3,542 bu rye; 21,902 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 62 cars wheat; 189 cars corn; 11,600 bu No. 2 do, and 17,700 bu rejected do, by canal; 45 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total, (302 cars) 155,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	May 17, 1873.	May 10, 1873.	May 18, 1872.
Flour, brls	53,643	41,831	36,386
Wheat, bu	222,713	167,830	167,872
Corn, bu	385,690	424,980	995,854
Oats, bu	237,480	282,850	153,830
Rye, bu	10,287	12,553	16,767
Barley, bu	11,805	8,589	17,375
Live hogs, No	71,334	55,788	40,980
Cattle, No	21,610	15,259	16,761
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	42,650	50,666	24,934
Wheat, bu	964,726	684,928	307,997
Corn, bu	1,140,439	829,915	823,177
Oats, bu	506,997	1,195,483	186,292
Rye, bu	15,800	9,607	9,025
Barley, bu	22,688	28,454	3,477
Live hogs, No	62,445	51,936	29,337
Cattle, No	19,572	13,883	12,113

Hough's Elevator will recommence to receive grain both from canal and railroad early in the coming week.

More complaints are heard about the inspection of corn. Some corn, shelled only last week, and represented to be in magnificent condition, was inspected as rejected this morning; whereat the receiver was wroth. It is a great pity that we have no committee of experts, to whom such cases can be referred. The fact that complaints are made does not prove the inspection to be wrong; but the fact that there is no appeal is a burning shame, and the evil will exist for some weeks yet, pending which we shall have received all the corn to come by canal this year.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet to-day at about the same general average of prices, as weakness in corn and oats was balanced by higher prices in wheat and pork. Our receipts are on the increase, and the finer weather is promising better things for the crops, though it is now very late, even to begin planting corn. Reports from Iroquois and Vermillion Counties state that there are many farms which have not yet been plowed, and in the neighborhood of Peoria they only began plowing a day or two ago.

In the dry goods market there were no changes deserving special mention, and while prices are generally well sustained, the prevalent feeling is not particularly buoyant. The demand for groceries was reported fair, interior merchants as well as local retailers ordering with considerable freedom. The changes in values were few, being confined to a ¼c advance in Mocha, Singapore, and common Rio coffees, and a slight reduction in N. O. and common molasses, and in German mottled soap. Coffees were strong. Sugars were active and firm. The butter market was more active both on local and shipping account, and the quoted prices were generally adhered to. Choice dairy packed sold at 25@28c, while common to good grades were moving at 12@23c. Bagging was quiet and steady, at 37c for stock; at 35½c for Ludlow, and at 34½c for Lewiston. No new features were noted in connection with the cheese, canned goods, and dried fruit markets, a moderate movement being witnessed at substantially yesterday's quotations. Fish met with a good demand, and were firm all round. Hay was in better request, and prairie ruled firmer. In addition to a good local inquiry, considerable purchases were made for shipment to the Lake Superior and lumber countries, and full prices were being realized. The hide market was demoralized. So small is the demand that, light as have been the receipts during the past half dozen days, stocks have been further augmented, and in isolated cases there were no transactions to-day at over 9c for heavy, and 10c for light. Prices of leather, pig iron, paints, and oils were comparatively steady, as previously quoted.

Trade at the lumber yards continues satisfactorily active, the demand being chiefly for the common grades. Prices are without essential change. The arrivals by lake were light this morning, and consequently trade at the docks ruled quiet. Metals and tinners' stock were in moderate request, and steady. Nails were unchanged, the demand is only fair at $3.25@3.37½ rates. The demand for building materials continues light. There were no new features in connection with the wool market. Old wool is meeting with a moderate inquiry, from Western manufacturers, but aside from this there is very little doing. Broom corn continues in fair request, the movement being principally in the better qualities. Seeds were quiet; prime timothy was held at $4.10; Hungarian and millet were in moderate request. Green fruits were fairly active and firm, excepting cranberries, which are rather slow. Poultry was more plenty, and a trifle lower. Eggs were also easier, being in large supply.

Highwines were less active, but firm at the asking quotations of yesterday, with very few offerings, which was the reason why more were not sold. New York was firm. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c, and 150 brls at 89½c per gallon, and the market was quoted as closing firm, with 89½c bid, and 90c asked.

Lake freights were very quiet, but stronger to Buffalo, carriers insisting on ½c advance to that port, while lower port rates were unchanged. We quote corn to Buffalo at 6c; wheat to do at 6½c; corn to Kingston or Oswego at 12½c, and wheat to do at 13c. A total of 4 charters was reported, which will carry out 16,000 bu wheat; 60,000 bu corn; and 20,000 bu oats. Several vessels now here have been ordered to go for iron-ore, for which rates are obtained which are claimed to be equal to 8c to Buffalo for corn. Through rates on corn to Boston are 26c.

Provisions were quiet but firm, though hogs were again somewhat lower. The strength was principally in mess pork, which advanced 20c per brl, owing to the fact that a prominent operator was in the market trying to fill an order for one or two lots, and holders advanced their quotations accordingly. Lard was firm, in sympathy with pork, but closed a shade easier. Meats were steadier, but dull, there being no demand now for winter meats, as the bulk of those now going forward are said to be of the spring cure. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.20@16.25; do seller June, $16.25@16.30; do seller July, $16.70@16.75; do seller August, $16.85@17.00; lard, cash or seller May, $8.95; do seller June, $8.95@9.00; do seller July, $9.20@9.22½; summer lard, $8.50; do without package, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6⅞c for shoulders; 8⅝@8½c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c. English meats, 8⅝@8⅞c for short ribs; 8⅞@9c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¾c for shoulders; 10c for clear ribs; 10½c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $16.30; 1,000 brls do seller June at $16.40; 750 brls do at $16.25; 250 tcs do at $16.15; 500 brls do seller July at $17.00; 500 brls do at $16.90; 500 brls do at $16.85; 1,000 brls do at $16.80; 500 brls do at $16.70; 250 tcs lard seller July at $9.22½; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 8½c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions for the week ending May 15, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg May 15	1,541	1,895	8,072	236,000	1,129,165
Same week '72	3,044	1,080	1,292	732,800	920,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	189,689	165,049	62,110	37,206,414	149,354,382
Same time '71-72	85,165	150,019	62,886	29,490,651	94,761,881

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 50 bxs; short rib, 68 bxs; short clear, 78 bxs; long clear, 87 bxs; long rib, 40 bxs; Cumberlands, 10 bxs; Stretfords, 209 bxs; Staffordshire, 10 bxs; South Staffordshire, 161 bxs; long hams, 344 bxs; Birmingham, 21 bxs; Irish cut, 25 bxs; bacon, 74 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 33 bxs; clear backs, 104 bxs; bellies, 115 bxs; middles, 230 bxs; Wiltshire, 47 bxs; beef hams, 25 brls; beef, 240 brls; tallow, 250 brls; grease, 320 brls; shoulders, 2,351 pcs.

Flour was quiet but steady at former quotations. Shippers looked around to some extent, but refrained from purchasing, unless at a decline, which was not conceded, as stocks are quite low—many of the recent sales having been made to arrive. Bran was 25c per ton lower. Sales were reported of 210 brls white winter extras on private terms; 50 brls do at $9.25; 100 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls red winter at $7.75; 200 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.25; 200 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.30; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour (Beloit) at $4.40. Total, 1,360 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.50, and 10 tons do at $10.25, both on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.50 @11.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.10 @ 7.00
Low to medium	4.75 @ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	10.25 @11.00

Wheat was much less active, but relatively firm, at an average advance of ⅜c on the prices of Friday, though receipts were on the increase, and are expected to be larger from this time on. New York was quoted quiet and firm. The principal feature of our market was the fact that offerings were very light, especially of cash lots, which is probably because there is comparatively little here to be offered; our stocks have been very much depleted by liberal shipments against light receipts. As nearly as we can figure it out there are now only about 315,000 bu No. 2 spring in store in this city. The shipping movement has been a very large one during the past two weeks, though so quiet that it has been difficult to trace it, as the buying has all been done as nearly sub rosa as possible, and many of the charters unreported till the clearances were taken out. One operator alone has shipped out not less than 758,000 bu this month, of which a little more than half has gone to New York, and the rest to Canada. The quietness which characterized the market to-day may possibly be an indication that the bulk of these orders have been filled. But the fact of the movement must have been known to those who hold the bulk of the wheat here, and that sufficiently accounts for the relative strength of cash wheat during two weeks past, even without the large shortage on May deliveries previous to the Watson failure. The market was strong to-day, but it is probable that the firmer tone in lake freights caused shippers to hold back, especially as there are rumors that ocean freight-room is scarce, nearly all that is available having been chartered for five weeks ahead. Seller June opened at $1.31¾, declined to $1.31½, advanced to $1.32, and receded to $1.31¼ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.32½@1.33, closing at $1.32¾. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring sold at $1.33@1.33¼. Seller July sold at $1.30@1.30½. Seller August at $1.20, and seller the year at $1.16@1.16¼. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.37; No. 3 do was stronger at $1.22½@1.23, and rejected do was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.37; 3,600 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.33½; 3,200 bu do at $1.33¼; 51,400 bu do at $1.33; 5,000 bu do at $1.32¾; 3,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.23; 2,400 bu do at $1.22½; 400 bu by sample at $1.37; 400 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do (winter) at $1.57. Total, 74,800 bu.

Corn was active, but weak, declining 1c per bu under heavy pressures to sell, especially corn for near delivery. New York was quoted dull and lower; but that was probably only an effect, not the cause, of the decline here. Receipts were larger, and the finer weather brought out a good many country orders to sell, though it is now known that a great deal of corn land has not yet been touched by the plow, and is not fit to be meddled with, and many parties in the country send word that, under the most favorable circumstances, they cannot hope to raise more than half a crop. The country offerings would not have caused any serious weakening, but that they were supplemented by considerable corn thrown on the market on behalf of a party who has operated largely, and was supposed to have a greater load than he could carry. There were rumors that he had failed, but these were probably without foundation. There was not much demand for shipment owing to a stronger tone in freights here, and the report of more liberal arrivals in New York, and due there within a few days. The inquiry for the more deferred options was fair at the decline, there being considerable confidence in the future. Seller June opened at 40½c, declined to 40⅛c, and closed firmer at 40⅜c. Seller July sold at 42⅜@43½c, closing at 42¾c. Seller August sold at 44⅜@44½c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 38½@39c, and fresh receipts at 39¼@39½c, both closing with the inside bid. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 7,200 bu do at 39⅛c; 4,800 bu do at 39¼c; 30,000 bu do at 39c; 65,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 40,000 bu do at 38¾c; 5,600 bu do at 40c afloat; 16,000 bu rejected at 38c; 6,400 bu do at 37½c; 7,200 bu do at 37⅜c; 11,200 bu do at 33c, afloat. Total, 247,000 bu.

Oats were dull and weak, declining ⅛@¼c, with the greatest weakness at the close, though reported firmer in New York. The reason seemed to be that several operators were anxious to change over from June into July, the later option being relatively firm. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 32½c and closed at 32c. Seller June sold at 33@33¼c, and seller July at 35@35½c. Strictly fresh receipts closed nominal at 32½c, and rejected at 30½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu at 33c; 4,200 bu at 32⅝c; 14,000 bu at 32½ (afterwards offered at 32c); 6,000 bu rejected at 30½c; 1,200 bu do at 30¼c. Total, 27,800 bu.

Rye was more active and firm at the quotations ruling during the week, there being a good demand in proportion to the supply. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 69½c, and 400 bu by sample at 70c.

Barley was dull and nominally unchanged at 71@83c for No. 2; 64@68c for No. 3, and 45@50c for rejected,—the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in the Armour, Dole & Co., and Central Elevators. Cash sales were restricted to 400 bu rejected at 49c, and 400 bu by sample at 85c.

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND.

A very important estimate of the condition and prospects of the growing grain crops in England has been published by Mr. Thomas C. Scott, a grain statistician of established reputation. He estimates that there will be a greater deficiency next harvest than last, and that England will be compelled to import more than half her entire food supplies. In the first place, he estimates that half a million acres, or one-fifth less land, has been placed under wheat cultivation this year than last, and that the yield of the land actually planted will be deficient both in quantity and quality. The weather has been uniformly bad both for winter and spring wheat, and even under the most favorable conditions of heat and moisture during the balance of the season an average proportionate yield cannot be looked for. There will not only be a deficiency from reduced area, but also from the aggregate yield per acre.

Barley, the next most important English grain crop after wheat, will also be deficient, both in quality and quantity, and from the same causes that effect the wheat crop. Oats will probably be in better supply, as that is a hardy plant, and survives influences which are apt to prove fatal to other cereals. Grass and forage crops, as they are called, also look very unfavorable, a fact which augurs badly for the supply of food for animals and for the future price of butchers' meat. It is also apparent, by a comparison with the production of former years, that the wheat lands of England are yielding less per acre than formerly, probably from the same causes which produce such constant changes in the wheat belt in the United States.

The estimates of Mr. Scott are invested with greater importance, from the surprising accuracy of his former anticipations, showing that his conclusions are based on evidence of the most reliable character.

The following comparative table of the food imports of Great Britain illustrates the decreased productive capacities of that country:

	Wheat, cwt.	Barley, cwt.	Oats, cwt.	Beans, cwt.
1871	18,200,000	4,397,000	4,188,000	973,000
1872	24,338,000	7,190,000	5,160,000	2,037,000

The total value of the food importations of Great Britain in 1871 amounted to $303,640,000, and in 1872 to $338,185,000—an increase of $34,545,000 in one year. The food imports for the current year may be estimated at not less than $450,000,000—an increase, in round numbers, of $150,000, as compared with three years ago. The present very unfavorable prospects of the coming harvest afford no hopes of a reduction next year as the decrease in the average production per acre will go far to counterbalance a favorable harvest in 1874. Until August next year England must necessarily be a heavy buyer of food supplies, and is likely to absorb the surplus production of the whole world.

This condition of affairs can hardly fail to exercise an important influence on the social and political future of Great Britain. The absolute dependence of more than half the entire population on foreign countries for food can hardly fail to be attended by marked results. The consequences of a falling off in the production of one or more of the great grain countries would be most serious. Last year's immense grain crop in California was a most fortunate event for England in view of the partial failure of the Russian harvest, and went far to prevent a heavy advance in prices in English markets. But the fact of a probably permanent annual demand for $400,000,000 of food in such a market as Great Britain will tend to stimulate production in other countries. This fact will afford another striking evidence of the invaluable and beneficial operation of the laws of trade when not interfered with by arbitrary or outside influence. No government in the world—not even that of England, wealthy and powerful though it be—could successfully accomplish the great work of supplying nearly twenty millions of population with all needful food. It would infallibly break down in the attempt, and produce the awful results of famine, pestilence and death. But private interest and enterprise accomplish more than could be effected by any Government, and accomplish it better and more cheaply. Notwithstanding the enormous food and deficiency in England, resulting from the failure of several successive harvests, the prices of breadstuffs have not only not advanced, but are much cheaper than when the home production was more in proportion to the requirements for consumption. England has always something to exchange for food, which it is to advantage of the food producers to obtain, and thus the process of exchange goes on with never-failing regularity. In fine, the process would astonish the world as the free-trade miracle of the age, if it were not for its very naturalness and simplicity.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was an active inquiry for cash wheat for shipment, and sales were made at $1.33@1.33¼ cash. In June options there was a moderate amount of trading at $1.31¾@1.31¾, closing at the inside. Corn was in light request and a shade firmer. No. 2 sold at 40⅛@40⅜c seller June, 43c seller July, and 44⅛c seller August. Oats sold at 33⅛c seller June. In provisions sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $16.10, seller June, and 1,000 brls at $16.50, seller July. Two charters were made, one for wheat to Goderich, and a propeller for wheat to Buffalo, both on private terms. Total capacity, 53,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand, and 1c higher, quotable at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—The average demand for beans exists at the prices given below. Peas are unchanged. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—The butter market was fairly active on local and outside account, and sales were effected at about former rates. Receipts continue liberal, and if we except choice grades holders are by no means firm in their views. Strictly choice dairy, packed, 24@28c; medium to good, 20@23c; inferior to common, 12@18c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market there were no new features to note. Only a moderate demand existed, and values were not subjected to any material change. Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 62½c.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a tolerably fair trade in all grades excepting the inferior ones. The receipts are light, but the stocks are ample for present requirements. We repeat: No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine, do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; Excelsior pressed, No. 1 and 2, $30.00@30.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	......	45.00

COOPERAGE—The trade continues light, being confined to small orders. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—Receipts are steadily increasing, and prices are weak and unsettled. The demand continues small, being restricted to supplying immediate wants. We quote: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 11@13½c; Western factory, new, 11@13½c.

COAL—There was a moderate amount of trading in this article at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—The receipts were liberal and, as a consequence, prices ruled weak and lower. The demand is local. Sales include 140 cases and 1,600 doz at 12½c; 600 doz do, at 12c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair request, and steady at the following quotations: Prime to choice live geese at 75@78c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@65c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Prices of fish were firmly maintained. The supply of most descriptions is light, and, under a good demand, the feeling is strong. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market there were few changes and none of importance. The movement was only fair at the annexed range of prices: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.60@2.70; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 8@8½c; do, mixed, 4½@6½c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; Almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10¼@11½c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5½@6c.

GROCERIES—Under this head no very decided changes were noted. Coffees continue strong, and in two or three grades a further advance of ¼c is noted. Sugars are moving to a fair extent, and are steady. In some grades of syrups and molasses a slight reduction was made. Other grades in the list ruled comparatively steady. We now quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22½@23½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 8@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2, 11@11½c; B, 11@11¼c; extra C, 10½@11c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, 10¼@10½c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do fair, 9@9¼c; common, 8@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.31@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23¾@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7@7½c; Golden West, 6¾@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 5@5½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—Trade continues active and prices rule stronger, except for strawberries, which are dull. Strawberries sold at 80c per quart, and the first receipts from Villa Ridge, Ill., at $1.00 per quart. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@3.00; good to choice, $4.00@6.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; Palermo lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Messina do at $8.00; Palermo oranges, $6.00@7.00; Messina do, $7.00@8.00. Pineapples, $3.50@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch.

HOPS—The market remains quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged, as follows: Prime to choice at 40@45c; fair to good, 25@35c.

HAY—Prairie hay continues in good demand and remains firm. Timothy rules quiet and easy. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.50; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide trade was reported dull to-day, and weak. Buyers were few, and seemed disinclined to operate at over 9c for heavy, and 12c for light, though small lots of choice were taken at 9½@10½c. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10@10½c; do heavy, 9@9½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 16@15½c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 40@85c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Was in moderate demand at the following rates:

Iron	4 4-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾ @ 7	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	rates

LEATHER—In this market the changes were few. The demand was only fair, but the moderate character of the stocks imports a confident feeling, and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to all around:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade, under this head, is quiet, and prices rule about the same as for several days past, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were unchanged. Sales were made at $5.25@5.37½, with 12½c off. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.25@5.37½ rates; 8d do, $5.50@5.62½; 6d do, $5.75@5.87½; 4d do, $6.12½@6.25; 3d do, $6.75@6.87½; 3d do, fine, $8.25@8.37½; 2d do, $8.50@8.62½; clinch, $7.62½@7.75; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Continue to meet with a good inquiry, at the annexed prices: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18@17c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@23c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Turpentine and lard oil continue easy, while linseed, carbon, whale, and other descriptions are being held with a fair degree of firmness. We make no change in our quotations: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.15; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55@60c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 16@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in fair request at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG IRON—Remains quiet and steady. Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@67.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@60.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—The receipts were larger and prices ruled a trifle lower. The inquiry on local account is fair. Sales include 2 coops turkeys at 18c; 5 coops do at 17c; 11 coops chickens at $5.25; 28 coops do at $5.00; 2 coops at $4.75. Pigeons sold readily at $1.25 dressed.

POTATOES—Peachblows were in good request at 50@55c on track. Common and mixed lots continue to rule dull. Sales comprise 4 cars choice peachblows at 55c; 2 cars do at 52c; 1 car at 50c—all on track; 1 car mixed at 40c delivered.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS—Were in fair request at former rates. A discount of from 15@35 per cent is made from the list prices.

SALT—Was quiet. We continue to quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $3.00.

SEEDS—Timothy and clover were quiet. Prime timothy is scarce and held higher. Hungarian and millet met with a moderate inquiry at $1.30@1.40 for the former and $1.00@1.10 for the latter. Sales include 15 bags prime timothy at $4.10; 20 bags at $4.00; 12 bags poor at $3.75; 7 bags choice clover at $5.10; 10 bags Hungarian at $1.40; 100 bags at $1.30; 10 bags at $1.25; 25 bags choice millet at $1.10; 90 bags at $1.05; 23 bags at $1.00.

TEAS—Were quoted quiet and easy. The only change noted was a decline of 5c in fair to good Japan. Following are the prices current: Young Hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was in demand at former rates:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Choice, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—There is a good demand for wood, and prices remain steady as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair supply and demand. Prices were a shade lower for some descriptions: We quote: Green peas, $2.50@3.00 per bu; string beans, $3.00@4.00 per bu; cucumbers, $1.00@1.25 per doz; new onions, $8.00 per brl; do per doz, 25@40c; spinach, $2.00@3.00 per brl; radishes 25@45c; squash, 10@12½c per lb; asparagus, white, 40c@$1.00; do green, $1.25; pie plant, 1½@3c per lb; lettuce, 35@50c per doz; cabbage, $3.00 per doz; turnips, 30c per doz.

WOOL—There was do change to note. The receipts of new wool are so far unimportant. The quotations for new wool are as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@42c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, May 17.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,157	8,764	375
Tuesday	4,935	14,618	646
Wednesday	4,300	17,980	889
Thursday	4,060	15,289	501
Friday	2,253	10,378	432
Saturday	1,000	5,000	300
Total	21,705	71,960	3,143
Last week	15,686	53,782	4,438
Week before last	22,718	74,539	5,494
Week ending April 26	20,001	59,978	5,388
Total for four weeks	80,010	260,209	19,483

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,869	6,790	170
Tuesday	3,093	7,155	......
Wednesday	2,032	9,288	200
Thursday	3,783	11,176	......
Friday	3,861	11,060	......
Total	15,643	45,579	370
Last week	15,238	51,945	2,457

CATTLE—In this department of trade the past week has developed no points of interest worthy of extended comment. Fair activity has characterized the demand from the opening to the close, so that, while the receipts have shown a daily average of nearly 4,000 head, the supply has not been so largely excessive as to cause any very pronounced depreciation in any class of stock, while, with the exception of first and second-class steers, such as New York, Albany, and Boston buyers seek, there has been no decline. On the contrary, butchers' stuff—by which is understood common to choice cows, heifers, stags, oxen, and common to fair light-weight steers—has steadily sold at better prices than prevailed last week, the advance in many instances amounting to a ¼@⅜c. The unusual state of things was not due to any falling off in the demand for the former, or to any increase in the demand for the latter, but was wholly attributable to the superior average quality of the stock offered for sale. The proportion of cows, and medium steers of from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs average, was noticeably small, the bulk of the week's supply consisting of good to choice smooth well-fatted steers of from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs average, for which the prevailing prices were $5.12½@5.75. A few especially desirable lots were disposed of at higher figures, $6.00@6.12½ being paid, but sales at over $5.75 were rare, while the bulk of the week's business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $5.60. At the East prices have ruled from an ⅛c to a ¼c higher than last week, but the large number of cattle forwarded from here during the past ten days, it is feared, will cause a sharp reaction there, and in view of this contingency shippers have conducted their operations with more than usual caution, and choice beeves of from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs average have only been salable at 15@25c reduction from last week's closing rates. Stock cattle have been in light supply, and the few offered found buyers at full last week's prices. New milch cows continue in fair request at steady prices, or at $20.00@45.00 for poor to choice. Calves are plenty, and slow sale at $3.00@5.00, according to quality.

To-day there was a liberal amount of trading for a Saturday, and the market ruled steady at yesterday's prices. Shippers, local butchers, and feeders were engaged, and sales were reported at $3.50@4.50 for inferior to common, at $5.00@5.40 for medium to good, and at $5.50@6.00 for choice to extra. Comparatively few droves remained unsold, and the market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.15

HOGS—The week just closed was an unprofitable one for sellers, the excessive supply causing a marked depreciation in values. Monday's and Tuesday's receipts were worked off at tolerably full prices, or at $5.00@5.40, but the following three days witnessed a steady decline, prices settling down to $4.75@5.05—a reduction of 30@35c per 100 lbs. The quality averaged better than last week or the previous one, there being fewer coarse, uneven, mixed lots, and a corresponding increase in fair to good grades.

To-day there was a good degree of activity, and the market was steady and unchanged, sales making at $4.75@4.85 for poor to common; at $4.90@4.95 for medium, and at $5.00@5.10 for good to choice—chiefly at $4.80@5.00. Between 8,000 and 10,000 remain over unsold.

SHEEP—The sheep trade was quiet throughout the week, the supply being small. There was no particular urgency in the demand either on local or outside account, but the wants of buyers considerably exceeded the supply, and prices have ruled firm and higher in consequence. Good to choice grades have sold at $4.75@5.40, while inferior to medium lots were taken at $3.50@4.50. Large receipts are looked for during the coming week, and lower prices are expected to prevail. Lambs are salable at $2.50@4.50 for poor to best.

LUMBER.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17.

The receipts at the docks were very light, and the market ruled quiet. A few cargoes were in, which sold at about Friday's range of prices. A fleet of vessels is expected in the first of the week, among them several vessels from Green Bay. Joists and scantling are quotable at $10.25@10.50; boards and strips at $11.00@17.00; shingles, $3.00; lath, $2.50. Among the sales was cargo schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 175 m boards and strips at $14.62½.

FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.75@4.00; Menominee, $3.00; Pentwater, $2.75@3.00; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers report great activity in the common grades, such as joists, scantling, fencing, and common boards. There was no material change in prices. The inside quotations in common stock are intended for green lumber:

First clear	$52.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00 @42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00 @24.00
Common siding	20.00 @22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00 @36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00 @40.00
A stock boards	37.00 @40.00
B stock boards	28.00 @30.00
C stock boards	16.00 @20.00
Common boards	13.00 @15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00 @14.00
Fencing	13.00 @14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	14.00 @18.00
Pickets, flat	13.00 @15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
Lath, on track	2.25 @ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	2.50 @ 2.75
Shingles on track	2.12½@ 2.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $30.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@80.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 17—2 p. m.—Consols for money, 93¼; account, 93½; 5-20s, '65, 91¼; do '67, 93½; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89; Erie, 47¼.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been advanced 1 per cent, and is now 5 per cent.

PARIS, May 17.—Rentes, 54f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 38s.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—There was a quiet movement in nearly all branches of trade. The market for cotton goods was dull and irregular for sheetings and shirtings, but steady for colored cottons. Prints inactive, except job lots now offering, which are more brisk. Dress goods dull. Lawns and percales are selling well. New Ortolan cape shawls are in demand, but other styles dull. Woolens quiet, except for heavy cassimeres. Foreign chambrays and fine black grenadines active. Other imported fabrics quiet. Dry goods imports for the week, $1,340,255.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 17.—Crude petroleum dull and drooping. Prices nominal. Receipts, 6,000 barrels. Sales at $2.25@2.27½. Refined dull and drooping; quotable at 16c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17.—COTTON—In limited request; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; a shade firmer; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.50; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.45@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio extra, $9.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50; extra Western, on dock, $7.25. Rye flour a shade firmer, $4.50. Corn meal in fair demand; unchanged. Wheat firm; advance in freights somewhat checks the demand; receipts, 36,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.55@1.57; No. 2 and No. 3 mixed, $1.60; Northwestern spring, $1.68; winter red Western, $2.00; No. 1 Milwaukee, first half June, $1.71. Rye quiet, firmer; Western, $1.00. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; a shade easier; receipts 106,000 bu; very inferior new mixed Western, 92c; common to prime do, 60@64c; new yellow, 64@65c. Oats dull, heavy; receipts, 36,000 bu; new mixed Western, 48½@51c; old do, 55c; white do, 55@56½c; black, 49@50c.

EGGS—Steady, at 15½@16c.

HAY—Quiet and steady.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

LEATHER—In fair demand, at 28½@31c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—More active; extra Ohio, 50c; pulled, 45@48c; unwashed, 28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong and unchanged. Sugar a shade lower; fair to good refining, 7½@8½c. Molasses and rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 8½@9c; refined, 19c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 47½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, job lots, $18.00; round lots, $17.75@18.00. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles dull and lower; long clear, 9c; short ribs, 8½c; short clear, 9½c. Lard more active, but lower; steam, 9¼@9 7-16c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull, at 93½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and unchanged. Corn—Firm; mixed Western, 64½c. Oats active and firm; mixed Western, 50c; white, 52@53c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Flat, and nominally unchanged. Butter—Western fairly active at 27@28c.

WHISKY—Scarce at 94½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.40½; No. 2, $1.34¾. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 41½c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1, 72c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2, 87c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 123,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales of 6,000 bu No. 3 Chicago at $1.35. Corn very dull; sample selling slowly at 46¼@47c; boat-load parcels No. 2 certificate offered at 49c. Oats, rye, and barley, none here.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak; no export demand; superfine, $5.00@5.25. Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.95@2.00; amber, $2.00@2.05; No. 1 spring, $1.75. Rye steady at 93c. Corn firm; yellow, 64@65c. Oats quiet and steady; white, 49@51c; mixed, 47@49c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $19.00@19.50.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; refined, 19½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, [illegible]. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 white Wabash, $2.25; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.86; amber Michigan, $1.75½; No. 2 red, $1.76½; No. 3 do, $1.65. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed, 47c spot; 48c seller July; low mixed, 46½@46¾c; white, 52@52½c; no grade, 45½c. Oats lower; No. 1, 40½c; Michigan, 41c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady, at 53@54c. Oats firm; No. 1, 45c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; light offerings; No. 3 spring, $1.28 bid; $1.26 asked; No. 2 red winter salable at $1.80; No. 3 do at $1.65. Corn opened active and closed dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 39@40c in elevator; 41¼@41½c seller June. Oats firm at 37½@37¾c cash; 35½@36½c seller June. Barley, best grades scarce and wanted; No. 2, 90@95c; choice $1.00@1.10. Rye nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $17.25@17.50. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

CATTLE AND HOGS—Quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.97; No. 1, $1.93¼; amber, $1.77. Corn dull and lower; No. 1, 49c. Oats in good demand.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; extra family, $6.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower, at $17.50 for round lots. Bacon in fair demand, but easy; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c; clear, 9¾@9½c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8⅞@9c; clear, 9¼@9½c, loose. Lard steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Unchanged, at 88c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat quiet at $1.68@1.72. Rye firm at 83c. Oats firm at 40@49c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and more active. Pork, $17.50. Lard quiet and firm; steam, 8¾c; kettle, 9¼c. Bulk meats firm, and in better demand; shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c; clear rib, 8½@8⅝c; clear, 8¾@8⅞c. Bacon firmer, and more active; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9¾@9⅞c; clear, 9⅞@9⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—COTTON—Firmer; good ordinary, 14½@15c; low middling, 17@17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal higher at $2.75. Corn quiet at 60c. Oats scarce and firm at 50c in store.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 8@8½c; sides, 9¾@10½c.

BUSINESS CARD.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE VIENNA COMMISSION.

Gen. Van Buren's Defense.

Letters to President Grant and Secretary Fish.

An Affidavit of Innocence.

From the New York Times, May 18.

The following letters from Gen. Van Buren are now for the first time made public. The dates are his own:

VIENNA, April 26, 1873.

President U. S. Grant:

MR. PRESIDENT: I can scarcely believe that it is your hand that has stricken me down—that it is by your order I am degraded from the position conferred upon me without solicitation on my part, and the duties of which I so reluctantly assumed—that *you* destroyed my character and overwhelmed my family with mortification and shame. Through two political campaigns I have, at my own expense, and without fee or reward of any kind, given my best efforts to your success, and entertained for you the highest regard; and now, without explanation, without the least information as to what I am accused of, or who are my accusers, I am by your order made a by-word and scorn, and the spotless reputation of a life is scattered to the winds. What have I done? I pray you give me the poor privilege of knowing. For ten months I have devoted myself and all that I had to the best interests of American exhibitors and the credit and honor of our country. During that time I have spared no exertion or expense to make our exhibition a success, and I am utterly unconscious of doing or authorizing to be done a single wrong or unworthy thing. And I wish here to say in the most emphatic language, that with the greatest respect, *that the person who asserts or insinuates that I have ever received, asked, been promised, or expect, a single cent, or any consideration or advantage whatever, either directly or indirectly, from any appointment or concession, or by reason of my position, or in any way in connection with this exhibition, is a cowardly knave and liar.*

The accursed malignity and unhallowed ambition of a vanity of John Jay have for months been employed to destroy me and the Commission, that he might obtain some notoriety himself. A year before Congress took action upon the proposition to have our country represented at this exhibition, the subject had been presented to our Government. During that time John Jay took no steps to put our Government or people in possession of information as to the intentions of the Austrian Government, or the importance and value of the exhibition to our people; but when my appointment was made, I am told he remarked that I "was not the proper person," and, although by every subsequent mail he overwhelmed me with voluminous personal letters, many of them crowded with fulsome praises, he began at the same time, and continues until now to send official dispatches to the State Department, the object of which was to undermine my position, and finally to destroy me. I denounced these attempts to Mr. Fish, and such was my confidence in the sense of justice and honor of Commissioner Hazen that I was content to remain silent and leave to him my character. The position of Commissioner has become hateful to me, but the reputation of an honest and true man is my birthright, and has become mine to bequeath by a life of purity and honor. Perhaps I should stop here, but I am exercised not only for myself, but for those gentlemen who received their commissions through my recommendations, acting under your authority. I am told that the ridiculous and aristocratic taste of Mr. John Jay was offended by the character of my selections. Mr. President, I shall leave all controversy on that subject to Mr. Jay and the parties concerned, saying only that my appointments were made upon the recommendation of excellent citizens, and my principal desire was to secure assistants who could and would labor for the success at which I was aiming, and not to pry capable of defending themselves, and, I believe, will do so so completely as to convince you that you have been induced to wrong a number of the best citizens of the United States upon statements utterly without truth. With regard to the transactions of Gen. Mayer, which is the subject of accusation, I beg to say that I know nothing, except as stated by the Government in Austria, is able to persuade the Secretary of State, and through him the Executive of the nation, that this monstrous wrong and outrage is *necessary for the credit and good name of the United States*, and that the wonderful discovery he has made entitles him to the thanks of the Government. Why, sir, I can prove that this man, long ago, had his price marked on, and the very means agreed upon to make it a success. Aye, the very names of the parties and the very terms of the pecuniary agreement, and the very means agreed upon to make it a success. Aye, the very names of the parties just made temporary Commissioners, to reap the honor of my toil and that of my associates, were mentioned, or written down, as the instruments to be used at the proper time. Was ever anything more base, unmanly, and impatriotic conceived or executed? And I am told in every quarter overcast, nor the regulation hat prescribed by the embassy. To-day (Sunday) all Vienna is ringing with the news of my disgrace, and the principal paper of Austria has an article from a version, evidently obtained from Mr. Jay, in which the charges are set forth in strong language, and it is said they are all proved. I cannot find that a single individual has testified a word against me. I cannot understand why I am calumniated, nor why the Commission is suspended. Before leaving New York certain allegations were made to me, concerning the character and practice of Thomas Kimmins, who now lords it over the Commissioners, and who asserts that the "whole Commission was disgraced" in order to make the fall of a few particular Commissioners the easier. The allegations referred to the conduct of Mr. Kimmins while United States Appraiser at New York. After hearing them, and without meaning to express any opinion about them, it seemed to me that the honor and dignity of the United States required me not to close them known or take any action upon them until after the dissolution of the Commission. Which course was the wisest, mine or that of Mr. Jay? Even now, while writhing under the most indignity of my disgrace, I am using all my best efforts for the benefit of American exhibitors and the American department, and am giving every advice and assistance to the new appointees, knowing that my justification, however long delayed, will be most complete at last. I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN.

VIENNA, April 28, 1873.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

SIR: As I have been degraded, condemned, and punished without charge, trial, or proof, I do not know that anything I can say will avail in my behalf, but I wish to put upon record my remonstrance against such monstrous injustice. I shall submit in due time the estimates put upon my work in New York by all our exhibitors, and those who had dealings with my office. I shall show that in the public service I exhausted my time, means, and health, and that up to the very moment of sailing from New York my official duties prevented attention to any of my personal affairs.

My appointees as assistants, instead of being politicians who might have been of personal advantage to me, instead of being relatives or parties in whom I had any special interest, were, with one exception, entire strangers to me, and were selected from written recommendations, with a view of securing gentlemen capable and willing to labor with me for the success of my undertaking.

Among these I was glad to have a few who spoke and wrote several languages. They were worthy American citizens, and I did not inquire as to the places of their birth, as John Jay had not at that time made known his hostility to adopted citizens. If either one of these assistants will state that he has ever been requested by me to pay, or has ever paid to me, or at my request, a single dollar, or any consideration whatever, for his appointment, or by reason of it, I will resign my position and proclaim the fact to the world. The only one of these assistants with whom I had any acquaintance previous to his appointment, sailed for Europe, and, up to the time I requested him, by letter, to proceed to Vienna and attend to his duties, he was enjoying his leisure and his dignity in the south of Europe.

Mr. James, an Assistant Commissioner, was appointed by me upon the recommendation of John Jay, who considered the only objection to his appointment might be his youth. I am now told that while an American by birth, he has passed but a few years of his life in the United States, that he went there from Europe to take part in the rebellion upon the side of the Confederates, and left after the war without taking the oath of allegiance.

Since being here, and known as the especial pet of John Jay, he has arranged a contract for the covering and flooring of a portion of our space at the Industrial Palace, which is denounced by many as a fraud and a wrong.

And upon which rumor says (about the truth of which I know nothing whatever) he received a commission. I sincerely trust it is not true.

This contract was signed by Thomas McElrath as soon as he reached Vienna, for the reason, as he says, that it was for the amount constructed to be paid for the French department. Messrs. John Jay and McElrath are pleased, I am told, to condemn the manner in which work was done in my office at New York. Neither of them have the remotest conception of the amount or character of that work, and if they and Mr. James had as earnestly engaged themselves in the legitimate business as they did in plotting to destroy the commission and disgrace the Government, the condition of affairs here would have been much improved.

When I took charge of the office of the Commission in this city, not a paper was filed or in its place, no one had the least knowledge of the whereabouts of anything, no record was kept, no letter-book, no account of expenses.

And yet it is these men who are now my judges and executioners, and I am informed by your telegram that if I am reinstated at all it must be by the gracious permission of those whom Messrs. Jay and McElrath have placed in charge of the Commission.

I positively decline to accept grace from any such source; but I claim the rights of a citizen, and an officer who has received his authority from the President and Senate of the United States, and who, without conviction of any offence, is, by telegram, disgraced before the world, to be restored to my legitimate position, and to have my character vindicated in the acts for which it has been assailed, and by the same high authority.

The Clerk, or Secretary, of the august "special" tribunal, that is to-day the wonder of Vienna, and will be, ere long, the scorn of the world, is the renowned Prof. Blake, who edited the reports of the French Exhibition in his office at the State Department, at the public expense, and who doubtless has the vision of another profitable job in publishing for the honor and reputation of the country the reports of the inquisition.

But not content with being Clerk, this eminent Professor, I am informed, is also the jackal and informer-general of this most worthy court.

He has taken witnesses, it is said, into private rooms, it is said, and intimated advantages if they would only allage something against me, but neither his persuasive powers, nor the weakness of human nature, were sufficient to produce anything to justify the proceedings of his masters.

I am tired of soft phrases, and do not intend to deal tenderly with these men.

If my life is spared, and there is any virtue in the laws of our country, I shall hereafter compel them to abide the consequences of their acts; but now I respectfully ask that I may be righted where and as publicly as I have been wronged, which I believe you will not hesitate to do when you know the truth.

These men and the cabin at the public expense; but I am driven to the slow process of the mail. They revel in their ill-gotten power now, but I look forward to the time when I shall again assume the position which is mine by the laws of our country. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN.

GRAND HOTEL, VIENNA, April 29, 1873.

Hon. John Jay and Thomas McElrath:

I have learned that Mr. Hitzel has sworn before our Commission that he had paid me $500 for his concern. If he has so sworn, he is an infamous liar and scoundrel, and I demand to meet him in your presence. Your obedient servant,

THOS. P. VAN BUREN.

No. 6 KOLOWRAT RING, April 29, 1873.

Gen. T. B. VanBuren, Grand Hotel:

SIR: I am instructed by the Special Commission to inform you, in reply to your note of this date, that Mr. Hitzel has not made the statement therein imputed to him. Respectfully yours,

W. P. BLAKE.

VIENNA, April 26, 1873.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

SIR: As I am permitted to know nothing of the proceedings of the conspirators, sitting as a special commission, under the authority of the President, to condemn my conduct, by whose labor the American department of the exhibition has been created, I can only act in my defense upon rumors that reach me of their doings.

I am told that they are preparing a lengthy report, wherein, abandoning their gross libels heretofore telegraphed to the Department of State, they now endeavor to convict me of "mismanagement," in that I had the space assigned to exhibitors in *my office*, instead of referring such assignment to the Advisory Committees, and that I did not forward to Vienna, after repeated demands, a record of such assignment, and a catalogue of exhibitors under the different groupings.

If such a report can find consideration in your department, I despair of justice from the Government. I appeal from the decision of this tribunal, founded upon no evidence whatever, and born only of the prejudice, hatred, and ambition of John Jay, to the results of my labors and the testimony of exhibitors.

The Advisory Committees were voluntary bodies, created by myself, having no official recognition, and, in so far as it was practicable, their assistance and advice was asked and received.

But to have left the necessary action to them was impossible, in the short time at our command.

For a while this was attempted, but it was found impracticable, and these gentlemen will testify.

As to sending to Vienna the list of exhibitors and the record of groupings and assignments, it was simply impossible. The rush of applications up to the last moment, the withdrawal of many, and acceptance of others, made it necessary for the engineer to sail from New York on the same vessel with the Assistant Commissioners, in order to work out the plans of space while crossing the ocean.

The delays in making an appropriation by Congress kept back applications.

Until that appropriation all was uncertainty, and even now applications are being received here.

As to the backwardness of the American department, permit me to say there is no department of the exhibition which will be in order on the 1st of May. And that neither the court-yard, or annex—and, indeed, but a small portion of the space assigned for our country—has been, until to-day, in condition to receive our goods. All the work done in Vienna since my arrival has been done by myself and my associates; but Leg. B. Cannon, Theodore Roosevelt, and others, are to reap all the honors, while I am held up to the scorn of the world.

These temporary Commissioners are this evening entertained at a public dinner upon invitations issued to me, and, on the 1st of May, are to be presented to the Austrian authorities to receive their congratulations for the work my hands and my means have performed. In all history I find no parallel to this outrage, which the balance of my life shall be devoted to expose and denounce. By a mere letter from John Jay, without even a copy of your order, my rights are confiscated, and my character libeled and destroyed.

Upon this whole matter I shall hope to obtain the unbiased verdict of the great American people. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. VAN BUREN.

VIENNA, Austria, April 28, 1873.

I hereby solemnly swear that I have never asked, been promised, received, or expect to receive a single cent, or any consideration or advantage to myself, of any name or nature, either directly or indirectly, for any commission or other appointment made or promised by me, as Chief Commissioner of the United States to the exhibition at Vienna, nor for any concession, or grant, or promise, or act, or authority, in connection with the exhibition, or from any exhibitor or other person, or from any source save my rights of my official position, except the sum of $1,000 received from the United States on account of salary, on the 15th of March, the day I left the city of New York for Europe.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 25th of April, 1873.

[SEAL.] PHILIP SIDNEY POST,
Consul General, &c., &c.

A HUGE FRAUD.

A Boston Broker Raises Money Rapidly by Raising Certificates—$232,000 Swindled.

Boston (May 14) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Another irregularity occurred on State street to-day, of such a nature, too, that the authorities place the amount of bail at $400,000. The culprit in the case is James A. Coe, a stock broker doing business at No. 76, and a high liver generally. On Monday last, a merchant desiring a loan from a Boston bank deposited with the cashier, as collateral, a paper which purported to be a certificate for 100 shares of the Old Colony Railroad, drawn in the name of a leading firm, and indorsed by the same firm.

The cashier did not like the appearance of the paper, and on examining it made the discovery that the document had been altered from a "one" to a "two hundred," and that the name which it had been issued had been erased, and that of the firm in question substituted. The endorsement of the firm on the back was genuine, evidently placed there by them under the impression that the paper had really been issued in their name. On inquiry at the Old Colony office it was ascertained that the certificate in question had been issued to A. Coe—a certificate for one share. The gentleman who brought the certificate to the bank was advised to go to work quietly and get back the money he had loaned on the paper, which he did.

Subsequently it transpired that a certificate for 100 shares of Eastern Railroad stock had been deposited in the Massachusetts Bank, on which a large sum of money was loaned. The certificate was made out in the name of the bank.

On inquiry at the Eastern office it was found that this also had been originally a one-share certificate, issued to Mr. Coe, and that it had been altered to "one hundred" shares.

When the varied draft of funds that has been developed was that Coe and Mr. Nathan Matthews, on a certificate of 200 shares of Albany Railroad stock and other collaterals. Mr. Matthews had recently loaned to Coe a large sum of money—$40,000, it is said. Had the certificate been correct it would have represented a value of $25,000. An examination by several bank officers this morning revealed the fact that this was only an altered certificate, having been issued as "two shares," and altered to "two hundred." The Cashier found that the certificates in question had been originally issued in the name of "H. E. Coe," and receipted for at the bottom by J. A. Coe.

Subsequent investigation showed that Coe had made the following changes in share certificates: Old Colony Railroad Company, one certificate from two shares to 250 shares; one certificate from two shares to thirty-two shares; one certificate from two shares to 200 shares; one certificate from one share to 100 shares; one certificate from one share to fifty shares. One certificate in existence. Among them are certificates of shares of the Boston Water Power, denomination not known; one certificate of the Eastern Railroad Company altered from one share to one hundred shares; certificates of shares of the Fitchburg Railroad, denomination not known; one certificate of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, altered from a value of $25,000 to $40,000, and from 200 to 200 shares. The losses may be tabulated thus:

Warren & Co.	$ 50,000
Hamilton National Bank	20,000
Third National Bank	20,000
John Harris	20,000
Allouez Copper Company	15,000
Mr. Loeds	20,000
Dunbar & Co.	40,000
Merchants' Bank	20,000
Eliot National Bank	20,000
Total	$232,000

Such is the amount of the "irregularity" so far as ascertained. Coe has been extravagant in his tastes, his wife wearing diamonds to the value of $5,000. Both his wife and child have just returned from a continental tour. He was arrested this afternoon by Detectives Skelton, Hare, and Dearborn, who successfully "worked up" the case, and will appear in court to-morrow.

Coe, who was formerly connected with the house of J. N. Fisk, is about 35 years of age, and, in the course of quite a large business experience of a number of years, has heretofore sustained an enviable reputation. He is one of the best known men on the street, and is a member of the Brokers' Board.

—Both the traveling public and the public that loafs and invites its soul around railroad depots will be anxious to learn how far the practice of putting 6-year-old lions into wooden cages prevails among our itinerant showmen. The New York *Times* reports a recent instance of it, in which the animal was shipped from Towanda, Pa., to Trenton, N. J. En route, he gnawed his way out of his cage, and went to work on the side of the freight car; with two hours more time, the *Times* says, he would have been in a position to step off the train at the first 2 opping-place without assistance. Luckily, his keeper was in the next car, heard his sharpening moving about, and warned the railroad employes not to be in a hurry about opening the doors upon the arrival of the train at Trenton, so that there were no lives lost. But it was more good luck than good management. Suppose the journey had been a few hours longer, or the keeper had been asleep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONY—ALL WISHING TO GO WEST, COME and see us. More members leave Monday night. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 109 Madison-st., Room 3.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 264 State-st.

I WILL SHOW ANY HONEST, INTELLIGENT man how to make a fortune as an artist, without capital, for $1, at 129 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO TRAVELERS—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF settled habits and education, speaking French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian, Turkish, and Arabian languages, having traveled already through the Continent of Europe, Asia Minor, Turkey, and Egypt, wishes to accompany, as guide, a family intending to travel. References of the highest order. Address O 77, Tribune office.

TROY LAUNDRY, 93 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., NEAR Madison. Family washing made a specialty. Work called for and delivered free of charge. G. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT FROM 8 to 11 or 11 o'clock in the evening, by a gentleman who understands business matters fully. Any best of references given. Address Journal office, 81, Richard office.

WANTED—MEN WITH SOME CAPITAL TO COOperate with, and a view to manufacturing agricultural implements, or to start any legitimate manufacturing business in this place; native lumber plenty and cheap; railroad communication in all directions, and a first-class market at our doors; 5 to 7 per cent per annum. Apply, Address GEORGE A. BAILEY, Corresponding Secretary Glenwood Manufacturers' Association, Glenwood, Iowa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THE BEST place to get first-class painting and calcimining done cheap is at D. PORTON'S, 230 State-st.

WANTED—NOTICE TO DEALERS IN COOPERage stock—dry three staves and heading. Apply to T. M. HOLLOWAY & CO., 7 Exchange-pl.

WANTED—A SAVINGS OR COMMERCIAL BANK charter, or both, with legal status. A fair price paid in cash or stock. WM. P. BREWSTER, 39 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—A TICKET TO ST. LOUIS, LESS THAN the office price. For purchaser, address G. R. BILLS, 499 Barnside-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE GENTLEMANLY YOUNG man, with $200 cash, to join the advertiser in general merchandise brokerage, with New York and foreign connections. Address NEW YORK, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW DEsires a position as governess, to teach the English branches, French and music; or would take charge as companion or companion. Address SAN FRANCISCO, this office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: Rhodes, Hancock, Vernon, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hancock, Bacter, Wallace, Sumner, Ogden, Garfield, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Emerald, Parnell, Lowe, Lafayette, and Lake avs.; also, on Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. Every small payment down, two years' time; large cash purchasers liberal. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 81 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down, balance in monthly payments; 7 years' time. Will sell cheap and on easy terms to cash. Apply to FRED. P. VISSER, 148 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MY LATE RESIDENCE, NO. 382 Warren-av., brick, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; warranted in repair; brick barn. This is a very desirable location, and will be sold on favorable terms for immediate possession. Carpets fitted to rooms sold with the house. Apply as on premises, No. 382 Washington-av., or to Gen. Jesse Stager, S. D. Kimball, Esq., 37 W. Shelfields, Esq., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD PROPERTY—WE HAVE for sale choice lots on Grand Boulevard, also, in vicinity of the same. CHASE & ARELL, 184 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—FINE BUILDING LOTS in this attractive suburb. CHASE & ARELL, 184 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE LOTS—A SUBDIVISION OF a 40-acre farm, well improved, good dry prairie soil; adjoining Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; $85 per acre, terms favorable. J. EARLE, owner. Office open Friday and Monday, Room 3, basement 135 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, ON Lake Shore road, only two blocks from depot. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE BEST GROUND IN Rogers Park, near Lake shore, cheap; convenient to the depot. Call on or address GEO. C. SMITH & GILL, with Lunt, Preston & Kean.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON STONY ISLAND-AV., a half Seventy-first-st.

FOR SALE—Lots on Ogden-av., near Seventieth-st. 2 acres in Section 10, 37, 13.

Other choice acre tracts, north, west, and south of the city.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER, AT A BARGAIN, 15 houses and cottages of from 3 to 10 rooms, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glendon, at lower figures than any parties now in the city who desire to own a home in any part of the place named or will exchange for lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; some need apply who have not a little money. JOHN C. HAGEMEYER, Grover's Block, Evanston, or 135 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, ON GRANT-AV. and lake-st. as low per foot, including trees and side walks. Payments, $10 monthly payments on each lot, and balance in one, two, and three years. These lots are within three blocks of North Evanston depot. Quick sale at no expense, and see the property. Call and get full information that I am offering. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, BOOK 2, BLOCK 4, Irving Park; has sidewalks, water, &c.; price $3,000, $ down, balance to suit or $1,500 cash; bargain; must be sold this week. JOHN G. SCHMIDT, living with a private family. Address X 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—2 ACRES NEAR Douglas Park Boulevard, subdivided into lots. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESH WATERS, 63 South Clark-st., Room 16:

40 acres in Sec. 11, 39, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 27, 39, 14.
2 acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 27, 39, 13.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT—A HOME of opulence, elegance, and refinement; new, clean, and every convenience; terms reasonable. Suites and single now ready.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with or without board; day boarders accommodated.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, $6 and $6.50 per week; also day board at $3.50 per week. Rooms all light.

121 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted. A front and back room, with good board, for $5.50 per week.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS (front) for three or four gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board. House has all modern improvements. Accommodations for day-boarders. Apply at Room 7.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF May, furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen and ladies or single gents, with board; also day board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE with board.

343 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED; board, $4.50 per week for double rooms; single rooms, $5; one front room, beautifully and closely furnished, suitable for lady and gentleman; other rooms, furnished and unfurnished, to rent, with board, at reasonable terms.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $3 per day; table board, $4 per week.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GENTLEman and wife, or two single gentlemen, to board; can have the comforts of a home; also, washing done, if preferred; no other boarders. Apply at 195 North Wood-st.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $3.50.

118 BOARD, WITH OR WITHOUT, TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen; also first-class day-board.

173 TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV.—Handsome front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen. Day boarders wanted.

386 WABASH-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD $6 per week; day board, $4.50 per week.

550 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT AL-cove room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. A few day-boarders accommodated. Barn for rent.

1053 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can find board and pleasant rooms.

North Side.

98 NORTH WELLS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD IN EVANSTON, FOR THE SUMMER 12 months, by a family consisting of gentleman, wife, two children, and servant girl. Living with a private family. Address X 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—DIAMOND PIN OR RING TOKEHANGE BOARD for day-board on South Side, north of VanBuren-st.; private residence. Address or apply, G. EMMERTON, 58 South Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, &c., of most approved styles, at low prices. J. H. SMITH, 1 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE AT 55 AND 57 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A pair of fine matched carriage-horses, used to the city; a family team; price, $1,000; one very fine coupe top, nearly new; also, a handsome single-horse; price, $200. Also, several good business horses.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE LIGHT STYLISH TOPbuggy, Brown's make. Can be seen at barn in rear of 342 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, KIND, AND WELL BROKEN to saddle and harness, buggy (phaeton), and harness, cheap, at 63 Ogden-pl. Apply at 49 South Ada-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DRAFT HORSES, TWO HORSES and buggy horses, one buggy horse; would exchange latter for smaller horses, weighing from 800 to 900 lbs. Apply at coal office, 1 Sherman-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF HORSES; CAN TROT IN 3 minutes; good saddle pony; single horse, can trot in 2:30, and several good drivers. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 45 and 47 South Water-st.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A TOP OR OPEN buggy, road-cart, business wagon, the place to purchase is at CHARLES SCHUETTE'S, 1,000 Wabash-st., or corner of Sedgwick and Division-sts. They make a better buggy for less money than any manufacturers in the world.

J. R. BROCKMAN, 126 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., for sale, or exchange, new and second-hand open and top-buggies, business and express wagons; a few good light and heavy horses; single and double harness, and platform spring and other carriages.

LIVERY-STABLE NO. 198 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. for rent in its new, well built; will accommodate thirty horses and fifteen carriages. Apply on premises, or 15 North Morgan-st., of W. SKINNER.

$400 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS HORSE, TOPbuggy, and Brass Mounted Harness, complete. Can be seen at Brooks's Stables, 19 and 21 Harmon-court.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SINGER OR GROVER & BAKER FAMILY OR manufacturing machine, warranted in complete order, at half the usual price; no trouble to show them. 229 West Madison-st., Room 3, up stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GEneral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 572 Wabash-av. Parents having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OF Union at MICHIGAN-AV.—Second floor. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OF 55 Sec. No. 78 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 213 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. We want a live agent in every city and town to introduce the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 11 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in all makes, for sale by others, with all the desirable qualities of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, on the new low cash or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD SALOON WITH STOCK, fixtures, and everything complete, for sale; owner going to Europe, reason for selling. First man first chance. Inquire at 85 Chicago-av.

I WISH A PARTY TO TAKE A HALF INTEREST in my well established cash business that pays well; must be ready for business at once; from $200 to $600 required. 157 South Clark-st., Room 3.

SALOON 123 CLARK-ST., CORNER MONROE, IN basement, for sale cheap. First-class fixings and lease; will be sold cheap, as the proprietor is going into other business.

THE PHARMACY OF THE LATE DECEASED G. M. J. Von Schulzen, located at No. 819 Wabash-av., for sale to the executors. Inquire of AUGUSTA VON SCHULZEN or J. FURSTNER, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 East Washington-st., Room 22.

THE MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED HOTEL IN the city, now doing a large and profitable business. Will be sold for $6,000. Inquire on Prairie-av.; rent of house, $100 per month. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 21.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN WILL sell furniture and give lease of house to 1st May, 1874; house with all modern improvements; situated north of Twenty-sixth-st. and west of Prairie-av.; rent of house, $100 per month; amount of furniture about $2,000; will be sold on credit if desired. Address X 77, Tribune office, for six days.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railroad, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Ravenswood, Lake View, and Jefferson. These lots are laid out 50x182 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained and the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and stores, render this property as the best at the price now in the market.

Comparison challenged. The attention of the industrious and the thrifty—mechanics and others—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.

Call, for a printed abstract, at office of

ROBERT FARRELL, 74 La Salle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—DR. HENSHALL'S CHARMING RESidence at Oconomowoc, Wis., known as Stonebrook, on Lake Fowler, Tudor, Gothic brick house, 15x45 ft., 18 rooms; all modern improvements; brick stable and carriage house; all necessary outbuildings; eight acres. Apply to DR. J. A. HENSHALL, Kinsman House, or to Gen. Jesse Stager, S. D. Kimball, Esq., W. H. Shelfields, Esq., Chicago.

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2 acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 27, 39, 13.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE-HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS. West Side, to a small family who will board owner and wife; to his right party very liberal terms will be offered. Address L 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE CORNER First and Lincoln-sts. A. A. WESTERGARD & CO., 146 South Clark-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, FIVE ROOMS and closets, and barn if wanted, at 212 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS ON the shore road and south of Oakland Station and city limits. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, delightful location, near Fifty-Park and Langley-avs., completely furnished, to a first-class family for the summer. Apply at 46 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, FURN

LONDON.

The Tichborne Case Again the Sensation of the Day.

The Vienna Exposition---The Atlantic Cables---Mr. Lawrence Oliphant.

Macready—The Actor of the Present Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 1, 1873.

TICHBORNE! TICHBORNE! TICHBORNE!

Would you know, this May day, the darling of the populace; the hero of the country-house, of the shop, the stable, the hall? It is none other than the great claimant to the Tichborne estates,—"Sir Roger," or Don Castro, or Arthur Orton, as the end may show. Statesmen, warriors, priests, authors, artists, and even actors, shrink before the bulky form of the heavy-browed man who every afternoon moves through an enthusiastic multitude to his carriage, fresh from the stage in his trial for perjury. English Judges are punctilious as to the comments upon undecided cases, and it is amusing to note how every writer throughout the land balances his phrases as he treats of the Tichborne trial; but nothing I can say at Chicago can injure him; so I observe, emphatically, that this big, coarse pet of the crowd is a perjurer, and a particularly evil-minded, unscrupulous scoundrel. He has destroyed the happiness of an innocent lady, and has lied with a malice that doubles the guilt of his lies. But listen to the shouts of "Hooray! Hooray! Bravo! Bravo!" from the mass of well-dressed people in Westminster Palace-yard this afternoon! Watch how slowly the neat little brougham threads its line through the hoarse and excited throngs! Either they or I must be duped. Oddly does this unprecedented cause illustrate the fact that the press and the public are sometimes strangely at issue. There is not, I believe, one newspaper in the United Kingdom which sympathizes with the defendant; and yet I am certain that, in every large town in England, his sympathizers are in the majority. The reasons are various,—the one which weighs most being the fact that Lady Tichborne declared him to be her son. That she was a weak, half-crazed old lady, with strong determination to find her son somehow, weighs nothing with them. "Oughtn't his own mother to know?" Other minds picture him as contending single-handed against a combined host of aristocratic enemies, and the question of his guilt is forgotten in consideration of the inequality of the struggle. Meanwhile, the reports of the proceedings cover the pages of the newspapers, to the exclusion of almost everything but advertisements. People not Tichborne-mad are in angry disgust. All their favorite bits of reading are gone. No reviews or fine-art notices; criticisms upon the opera and the drama reduced to the briefest record; letters from New York, Vienna, Paris, and Madrid ignominiously thrown into the waste-paper basket. But the majority prefer the trial, and the sale of the morning papers is said to be higher at the present moment than at any period since the war.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION

attracts people by its manifold novelties; but they are checked again by the difficulties of the transit. Excursion-trips are being prepared, and prices are made as low as will admit of a profit, but the miseries of the journey will prevent anything like a rush. Later on, the accounts of the special correspondents may possibly excite curiosity, and people with money to spare may be fidgetty until they go; but, up to this time, little movement is to be seen. The gathering of newspaper correspondents in the Austrian capital is unique. May no violent commotion of Nature be the consequence! Terrible to think of, a *Times* bewailing its Russell, a *Daily News* its Forbes, a New York *Herald* its Yates, a *Telegraph* its Kingston! Yet so ardent is the aspiration for fame, that probably not one of those sons of genius (unless it was Russell) would object to risk an earthquake if only he could have the chance of being thrown up near a telegraph-station.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES

have so vexed our souls, of late, that, at moments, we have wished there was no such thing at all! Meetings, intrigues, plots, gambling, "bulling" and "bearing" have distracted the public mind, until universal distrust has been sown. People shrug their shoulders as they hear of flaws in this cable and defects in that. To-day we were to send messages at 3s. a word; it is now to be 6s. The prime mover, the centre of the whole machine, is still Cyrus Field. It is now clear that he has been the enemy of low charges all through, and that, in fact, he has humbugged the English press unmercifully. No one laughs more at the result than he does. Mr. Field has not given up the Exeter Hall "stop" altogether, though he plays it less frequently. His conversation is directed, I regret to say, rather to expositions of his boundless wealth, and to detailed accounts of his family arrangements, than to the "spread of the Gospel," which once shared the thoughts of his leisure. But he has also his "serious" connections. Though this ingenious speculator wears the outward semblance of extraordinary success, some think the trunk is not in all its parts very firm. We shall see. Especially shall we note the progress of

MR. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT'S MISSION.

Before this letter reaches Chicago, Oliphant will be in Newfoundland, striving to procure an admission of the right of the new

DIRECT CABLE COMPANY

to put down their cable on the Newfoundland coast. The claim put forward by Mr. Field and his friends to a monopoly of the coast, is to be tested. Mr. Oliphant has had a curious experience. I am told he possesses peculiar advantages for a delicate negotiation; but for years he has been a puzzle. I remember him with the Earl of Elgin, and with a diplomatic career before him which was full of promise; then he was a newspaper-correspondent; then in Parliament and in office; and then he suddenly disappeared from Europe to join one Harris, who was establishing an ideal society in the New World. After sojourning with the mysterious Harris for a few years, he again appeared in London, having returned, it was said, to correct the proofs of an eccentric novel which was to be published in *Blackwood's Magazine*. A little later, the war between France and Germany broke out; and the next we heard of Mr. Oliphant was, that he was acting as the special correspondent of the *Times* at Bordeaux. Removing to Paris, he continued, up to about three weeks since, to correspond with the *Times*. With his peculiar views of existing civilization, you would suppose such a man would be the reverse of Conservative in his comments upon the changing aspect of affairs in France. But you would be wrong. The European press has not a bitterer enemy to Republicanism than Mr. Lawrence Oliphant,—the convert to a dreamy Socialist scheme of a Yankee,—a half Spiritualist, half 'cute man of business. All the sarcasm and ridicule at his command have been poured by Mr. Oliphant upon the heads of the Frenchmen who set before themselves the release of their country from the burden of priestly and despotic domination. Through the *Times*, he has sought to make the name of a Republican abhorred; and to such an extreme has he carried his hatred, that the contrast between the Paris correspondence of the *Times* and the leading articles of the *Times* had become a topic of frequent remark. A short time ago, Mr Oliphant married, and the news was told that the newly-wedded couple intended to wipe the dust of Europe from their feet and to fix their abode in the distant regions of the delectable and philosophic Harris. It appears, however, that Mr. Oliphant stops at Newfoundland on his way, to do the stroke of work to which I have referred. I heartily trust he may succeed; and perhaps I may add the expression of a hope that he may remain in his intended retreat, and reconcile there his theories of Communism for America and Ultramontanism for Europe.

MACREADY

is scarcely remembered by those who are doing honor to his memory. When little more than a boy, I was introduced to him, and he gave me a seat in his box at the Princess' Theatre, in order that I might witness his representations. He was at that time fond of literary society, and in his rooms were usually to be seen the best critics and the most popular writers. His special favorite was Mr. W. J. Fox, the celebrated anti-Corn-law lecturer, and who was one of the contributors to the *Morning Chronicle*, and afterwards to the *Daily News*. Approaching him with veneration, I went to the theatre with the highest of hopes. How well I recall the night! I was a little late, and the play had begun before I entered the box. It was "Macbeth," and, as I got near the box, the thrilling tones of Fanny Kemble, who, as *Lady Macbeth*, was reading the letter from her lord, went through me. Never were such sounds. The rich, deep notes, first heard, produced an indescribable emotion, and, for the rest of the night, I cared for nobody but Fanny Kemble. Strongly as I struggled with the feeling, Macready disappointed me. The harshness of his voice, the *raggedness* of his passion, his abrupt transitions from rage to grief, were painful. The next night I saw him in *Philip Van Artevelde*, when he positively seemed to rave. But I was only a youth, and I set no store on those impressions. All the gray-headed men who go to theatres tell me he was a great actor, and I am bound to believe them. At least I know that he was a highly-cultivated man, and, in that respect, very unlike

THE ACTOR OF THE PRESENT DAY,

who is remarkable for nothing so much as his mental barrenness. I have often wondered how an educated, well-read man, like Mr. Phelps, regards the society in which at times he is necessarily flung. There are exceptions of course, but most actors and actresses whom I know have a singularly limited range. An actor like Mr. Irving is in the oddest contrast. He is familiar with the literature and art of the past and the present; but those around him have little of either, and their talk is very frivolous. One of the strangest things in life is the union one sometimes sees of the dramatic power with seeming stupidity. At rehearsals I have talked with actors and actresses about the play, and have seen pretty clearly that they did not understand the thoughts which they would have to express; and suddenly one has gone on to the stage to take his or her part, and then you could have sworn that all was felt and known. The gesture, the meaning in the eye, the emphasis, were just what were needed. For the moment the ideal was attained. But, when your artist friend rejoined you, he or she appeared unconscious as before. Is it, then, one asks, all trick? Is dramatic impersonation a purely mechanical art, or a natural gift, independent of the intellect altogether?

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The alarm of fire from Box 324, at 8 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by some children tipping over a lighted oil lamp at No. 156 Peoria street, the residence of Mr. F. Elliott. Damage, $25. Insured.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a little girl, who resides at 121 Johnson street, and whose name could not be learned, was run over at the corner of Maxwell and Halsted streets by an omnibus of the Lumberman's line, and had her left arm badly mangled. Dr. Reynolds attended her.

John Zimmerman, who was burned in the fire at Heason & Payne's planing mill, on Saturday morning, died in great agony, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He leaves a wife and three children. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 16 Burlington street.

A melancholy Dane, whose visage bore unmistakable evidences of a recently prolonged debauch, meandered into the Superior Court Clerk's room, on Saturday, and mumbled forth an inquiry for the "Major," who gave ear to his moan. The miserable had learned that morning that the wife whom he had sworn to love and cherish, and whom he had subsequently treated on several occasions to husband-like attentions in the shape of blackened eyes and body-bruises, had, by virtue of Gary's decree, landed him high and dry from the troubled sea of matrimonial life upon the shore of born-again bachelors. The "Major" assured him that his information was correct, whereupon the Dane asked several pertinent questions, such as, "Can I go to see her?" "Can I shbeak to her?" "Can I shtay mit her in der house?" "Must I led her go?" to all of which the "Major" gave answers which seemed to intensify the man's misery. He tried to cry, but every atom of liquid in the man's frame was required to cool his overheated coppers, and the tears flowed not. After some good advice from the "Major" as to how he should behave the next time he found himself bound *vinculo matrimonii*, he departed a sadder, a lonelier, and, it is to be hoped, a wiser man.

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At the People's Convention held at Gilman, in the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, on the 16th inst., under the united call of both Republican and Liberal-Democratic Central Committees, A. J. Alexander, of Iroquois County, was chosen as permanent Chairman, and D. L. Murdock, of Fairbury, as permanent Secretary. Hon. N. J. Pillsbury was nominated by acclamation as candidate for Circuit Judge, after which the Convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, while we concede that it is improper to require pledges of candidates for judicial positions in regard to particular measures, or upon any specific question actually pending in the courts, we nevertheless hold it to be wise and prudent to require that they shall be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of free institutions, and that they shall be in hearty sympathy with the general mass of their fellow-citizens in their determination to control the monopolies which do now arbitrarily and unjustly dictate the terms upon which the traffic and travel of the country shall be conducted; and we do hold that only such men should be elected to judicial positions as do believe that the legislative and judicial departments of the Government have the legal right and ought to regulate and control the corporations which do now, or may hereafter, own and operate the public highways of the country.

Resolved, That the Hon. Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, by his action in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, of this State, and his uniform declarations, both public and private, upon the subject of monopolies, and by his uprightness and integrity in all the relations of life, and by his ability as a lawyer, is entitled to the confidence of the people of this Judicial Circuit, and we do cordially commend him to the favorable consideration and support of all the voters in the circuit, of whatever avocations in life, and without distinction of party.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention forward a copy of these resolutions to each newspaper in this judicial circuit, and respectfully request their publication,—and also the Chicago daily newspapers.

At the County Convention of Grangers held at Pontiac on the 16th inst., to send delegates to the Judicial Convention to be held at Gilman on the 20th inst., on the vote to instruct the delegates, the vote was almost unanimous for the Hon. N. J. Pillsbury for Circuit Judge.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

EL PASO, Ill., May 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to say, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, that nearly all the farmers in this section of the Fifth Supreme Judicial District are for the re-election of the Hon. C. B. Lawrence to the Supreme Bench, because he is an honest man, and has, by the recent decision in the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad case, proved himself to be such beyond all doubt. In the midst of the outcry of the people against railroads, he dared to do his duty, although he knew it would disappoint the people of the State to decide the law unconstitutional; but he cared not for himself,—was willing to be sacrificed, if necessary, in order that the great bulwark of our country might be saved,—the Judiciary. Judge Lawrence should and will be supported by almost every intelligent farmer and mechanic in the country. There are, however, a few political dead-beats, whose days are about numbered as politicians, who try to delude the unsuspecting in the support of the railroad lawyer, Craig. To all such I would commend the recent farmers' circular of Knox County.

The Hon. John Burns, of Lacon, has been here, looking after his chances for the Judgeship of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, consisting of Woodford, Marshall, Putnam, and Tazewell Counties.

The weather is quite pleasant to-day, and apples and cherries are beginning to bloom.

A FARMER.

ONE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR POLICEMEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Ought not a salary of $1,000 a year to secure a sober and intelligent policeman, as well as one who is active and strong? I ask this question in view of the fact that there are men still on the force (in spite of the weeding process of Superintendent Washburn) who seem to possess but one of these qualifications, namely: strength,—and that not uniformly used in the right direction. Are the Police Commissioners of one mind as to what should constitute a good policeman. If they are, let them adopt a set of civil or military service rules, conforming to that standard, for the selection of candidates. Let all policemen be examined once a month, or quarterly, by such a standard, and it will not then be necessary for the city to advertise, "Wanted, 100 policemen worth $1,000 each."

CHICAGO, May 17, 1873. C.

Obituary.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Mark E. Cochran, a lumber merchant and prominent citizen here, died last evening of congestion of the brain.

THE WISCONSIN EXCITEMENT.

The St. Paul Company's Refusal of the Land-Grant.

More Comments of the Press.

From the La Crosse Democrat.

By refusing the land-grant, after making so many promises to the Legislature, the St. Paul Company struck the State of Wisconsin a staggering blow, which it will be a long time recovering from. It has been from the first a deliberate attempt to rob the State of from $5,000,000 to $12,000,000. It cannot be looked upon in any other light.

First—The St. Paul Company never intended to build the land-grant road.

Second—The St. Paul Company never intended that any other company should build the road, if they could help it.

Third—The St. Paul Company intended to fool along until the State should lose the grant entirely.

All these arguments were used before the Legislature, by members and by newspapers, to convince that body that the St. Paul Company was a fraud. Many were convinced and voted to give the grant to Baldwin. Others were convinced, but did not dare to vote against the St. Paul Railroad. Every claim made by opponents of the St. Paul Road at Madison, has proved to be true. And the St. Paul Company stands before the people a perjured company, and its officers and attorneys are looked upon as the veriest tricksters, with no honor about them.

The Hudson *Democrat*, whose editor, for some unexplained reason, was an ardent St. Paul Railroad lobbyist, says:

If non-acceptance has, indeed, been determined upon, the execrations of a State ought to, and will, follow the promise breakers.

The Company now claims that it cannot borrow money to build. The *Wisconsin* says:

During the discussion, Otis H. Waldo, one of the attorneys of the St. Paul Company, gave public assurances to the Railroad Committee, that that Company was willing to take the grant, and able to build the railways.

Some think the North Wisconsin Company will get the grant now without a struggle. We do not think so. The St. Paul Company is not dead yet, as will be seen. The *News* says:

A new company is much talked about, and it is also suggested that an extra session of the Legislature may be called to amend the act, taking off the outside lines required to be built, and putting it within the reach of a company with moderate capital and resources.

The above paragraph means that the St. Paul managers will lay the pipes for the organization of a wild-cat company to accept the grant, and they will go into the Legislature and instruct their tools to vote the grant to the new company, instead of the Baldwin company. Already willing tools of the St. Paul Company have been collected in Milwaukee, to put up some job on the people. They will do anything under God's heavens to prevent the grant going to any company that will build the road. If it is given to the new company organized under the wing of the St. Paul Credit Mobilier, sixty days more will expire, and *that* company will find out that money is scarce, and the grant will be given up, and then it will be too late for any company to take it.

If a special session of the Legislature is ordered, at an enormous expense (which expense, by the way, ought to be paid by the St. Paul Railroad Company), the members should give the grant directly to the North Wisconsin Company, and if the St. Paul lobbyists come whining around with a new wild-cat company, they should be sent to the Penitentiary as the worst confidence men. If it is a crime to beat a man out of $100 on the patent tobacco-box game, is it not more of a crime to beat the State out of $10,000,000 on a patent spring land-grant game?

The Madison *Democrat* says:

The indignation felt in this vicinity toward the Milwaukee Company is very great.

From the LaCrosse Republican.

It is said by the Milwaukee *News*, that the resident Directors of Wisconsin are very much mortified in being overruled by Eastern men. It was a daily boast of these resident lobbyists, while the bill was pending, that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road was a Wisconsin institution, while the Northwestern was not. It seems by the Eastern Directors controlling this road, that while the track is laid in Wisconsin, it is owned and controlled out of the State. We presume the resident Directors do feel mortified, and it should teach them hereafter to not be too zealous in crowding through legislation. Whenever this company want any future legislation, let them enter into bonds to carry out the provisions of any bill they ask for.

From the Racine Journal.

And so the St. Paul Company has given up the land-grab that was dedicated to them by the Legislative *Railroad Convention* assembled at Madison last winter. This is the second time that company has done the same thing; and if we elect a railroad convention instead of a Legislature, next year, they will probably get it again.

[Speaking of the charge of the Company that Gov. Washburn was prejudiced against them, the *Journal* adds:]

Yes, the people are beginning to kick against being skinned alive; and Gov. Washburn would probably compel the Company to perform what they promised—a thing they never intended to do.

From the Portage Register.

This condition of affairs will carry much disappointment to the people of the northwestern part of the State, who had been made exceedingly jubilant over the prospects, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company will find it very difficult to satisfy the people who have been so grossly deceived. If the Company did not intend to build the road, why were its agents so clamorous to obtain the grant? Many explanations will be offered, but none of them will be satisfactory, we opine. [The agents of the Company had no right to assume to represent it at Madison, unless they were clothed with authority to do so. It would have been an easy matter to have convened the Board of Directors and agreed upon what terms they would receive the grant. As it is, the Company will stand in the position of one that has trifled with the State of Wisconsin, and it must redound greatly to its disadvantage. No matter what the facts are, the Company will have to rest under the suspicion of having obtained the grant for the purpose of defeating the building of the road, and that is a position that it can illy afford to occupy. It will also rest under the suspicion of having obtained the grant for the purpose of enhancing the value of its stock under the influence of it, and thus enabling certain parties to "unload" the large amounts they were carrying. It will be remembered that the stock of the Company immediately advanced from 51 to 60 under the stimulus it received from the grant. It would be a bit of desirable information to know who held the stock at 51, and who holds it now. The Chicago & Northwestern will come in for a part of the public censure, for the impression is general that the two companies were "cohoots" in the affair, at the latter end, under an agreement that the Chicago & Superior Air Line was to be killed off, and a further agreement that they would cease competition and go in and "pool their earnings." Circumstances which have recently transpired give a color of probability to the reports, and carry the conviction that there was no good faith in the matter at all.

We shall not be surprised to see a special session of the Legislature called to consider this matter. If so, we shall hope to see such a disposition made of it as will hasten the building of the Chicago Air Line Railroad, which will have the effect, in some degree, to lessen the damage about to be inflicted on the State by the consolidation of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Roads, by giving the public an independent line to Chicago.

From the Waukesha Freeman.

It is now authoritatively stated that the St. Paul Railroad Company has refused to accept the St. Croix land-grant on the terms which were agreed to before the Legislature last winter. In view of the fact that the grant could have been otherwise advantageously disposed of had not the St. Paul Company made the pledges it did, such an action would seem to be as near a swindle as is usually attained without legal liability. What makes the business more provoking is the virtual consolidation of the St. Paul and Northwestern Companies, which places Wisconsin directly under the heel of a monster monopoly. It is still possible, however, that we may come out all right, but it is unpleasant to see the power which can make everything wrong vested in a single corporation.

From the Madison Journal.

Ninety days ago Madison was the scene of an intense struggle. The lobbies were crowded with men from distant parts of the State, brought here to influence members of the Legislature. Excited and angry discussions were held in the hotels, streets, rotunda, and lobbies, and it is alleged that every known appliance was used to influence votes and secure the St. Croix land-grant. No contest in the history of the State ever produced more excitement than this. Men were vilified, brow-beaten, and coaxed, and when it seemed settled with a majority it was idle to argue. All attempts to amend the bill were resisted by the successful party. To doubt the good faith of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company was regarded as an offense that almost justified political extermination or social banishment. But now the whole scene has changed. In less than sixty days the grant is coolly rejected; no roads are to be built, and men look back to the turmoil of last winter as they would upon the scenes of a sensational play. But it ought to teach a lesson to the people which will make any future attempts to repeat a similar drama on the same boards a very expensive undertaking. It cost the State a great many thousand dollars to pass this land-grant bill. The session was prolonged for weeks by the bitter contest. The increased tax and general burden on the Treasury is, in addition, to the great detriment to the sections of the State to be opened by the proposed roads.

The question is asked why there was such a contest for what is now declined. There are several explanations. One is that the passage of the bill was an immense stock-jobbing operation. The manipulators owned great quantities of Milwaukee & St. Paul stock. It was worth about fifty-one cents on a dollar before the bill passed. After the grant was offered the Company a great ado was made over the value of the land, and the stock went up to fifty-nine or sixty cents.

It will be seen how those owning large quantities of the stock could have sold and realized hundreds of thousands of dollars on the rise, and then, just before the grant was rejected, might have sold "short" and made immense sums on the fall of the stock. If this programme was carried out, the Legislature was used as the mere tool of stock-jobbers.

Another explanation is that the Company is opposed to the construction of the proposed road because it would be a competing line, and it adopted the dog-in-the-manger policy to prevent another company from getting the grant.

While we deeply regret that the roads are not to be built, we derive some comfort from the reflection that future Legislatures will profit by the recent lesson, and legislate for the people regardless of the clamor of the lobby.

THE BENDER MURDERS.

How the Family Averted Suspicion from Themselves—The Devilish Deeds Which People Passed Unheeded—Their Reasons for Committing Their Horrid Crimes.

Independence, Kan. (May 5), Correspondence of the Leavenworth Commercial.

I listened last evening to an interesting conversation between Col. York and a number of citizens of this place, upon the all-absorbing topic—the Bender murders. One man expressed surprise that Dr. York, who was a shrewd man and used to the ways of the world, would have been so incautious as to enter that human charnel house. The bad character of the family, their disreputable mode of living,—by clairvoyance and spiritualism,—and the shot holes bored through their walls, should have admonished any man of ordinary prudence that such a place was dangerous to enter, and the Doctor, knowing these facts, should have been the last man to place himself in their power.

The Colonel remarked that it was an easy matter to be wise after the truth had been shown. When in search of his brother, he said, he visited the Bender house with a friend, prepared to note any suspicious circumstances. He knew the family bore a bad character; he addressed numerous questions to them, he scrutinized the hovel vigilantly, and, after this search, he left with the impression on his mind that these people were ignorant of his brother's murder. They assumed an air of stolidity and dumbness which diverted all suspicions, and he set them down as an ignorant German family, fossilized with witchcraft and superstition, too besotted to carry out any act of treachery and lawless violence.

"Did you not see the shot holes?" one of the company inquired.

"I saw one bullet hole," the Colonel answered, "and the old man said that had been there when he moved into the house."

He further told of the second search that he made, with seventy-five men along. The Bender house was again visited, and further questions put to the occupants. Other houses were visited, and then the results of the search canvassed.

Suspicion fell upon Harness, (now in arrest) but not one of all the party entertained any idea that the Benders were a party to the murders.

One person thought the county authorities have shown neglect in prosecuting inquiries while disappearances were of such frequent occurrence.

The apathy of the whole community was a matter of standing wonder to the Colonel. "Look at that woman," said he, "who was offered an array of knives and pistols for supper, and whose life was to depend upon the result of spiritual incantations; she fled to a neighbor for shelter, but no complaint was made by this man of the suspicious practices of the family. Some time last winter, three travelers drove up and ordered dinner, offering to pay half a dollar each for a good square meal. They had but little in the house to offer them, and they didn't get enough to eat. They demurred to paying the full amount, and quick as a flash the old man caught one of them around the neck, and, drawing a long knife, was about to plunge it in his breast. His arm was arrested, and a revolver pointed at his head. Father and son then rushed into the house, and reappearing with navy revolvers, threatened to kill the whole party. These men drove off," pursued Col. York, "but they made no complaint of the murderous attack made upon them."

The question was asked the Colonel whether he believed the murders were committed for money or on account of Kate's diabolism or superstition.

Col. York thought that robbery was the object of the murders. Kate was avaricious, and would go to any lengths to get money. That she prompted the murders there was no doubt. When a stranger entered, the spirits would tell whether money was in his possession or not, and on a sign from her, preparations would be made to dispose of the visitors. But her power of divination frequently failed her, as several of the victims are known to have been almost penniless. Longchor, the Iowa farmer, had not over $20; the Illinois soldier, McKinsey, had borrowed a dollar to pay his way to Parsons; Brown, of Cedar Vale, had not over $50; and Dr. York not over half that sum. As a source of income these murders were unremunerative. Whether they shared in the proceeds of the other property was not known.

A great diversity of opinion prevails whether the Benders were acting in concert with a gang, or whether they prosecuted business on their own hook. Jones, whose body was found in Drum Creek, is supposed to have had $200 in his possession. The battered skull and severed wind-pipe point to this family as his butchers. But it is supposed that Brown was not immolated in these shambles. He started to go to Osage, Mo., riding one horse and leading a second. He was seen on the road riding in a wagon, accompanied by two men, and it is supposed that he was murdered by these persons. If thus he came to his end, they must have been confederates of the Benders, as his body was found in the orchard by the side of McCrotty. A painful circumstance attending this murder is that, on his wife setting out in search of her husband, her horse fell sick, and she stayed three days at Bender's, lying within one hundred yards of her husband's mutilated body.

I learn that this family had tried their hand at the business of murder before their appearance here. While living in Illinois they had a difficulty with a neighbor, and settled the dispute by leaving him lifeless upon the ground, as they supposed, dead. They fled to escape justice, and have again dawned upon the horizon in this latitude.

Making People Drunk by Contract.

A Calcutta correspondent of the Dundee *Advertiser* thus describes a native publican and his establishment: "In the usual native hut, built of bamboo poles, lined with bamboo mats, and covered with a thatch of coarse grass, dwells a toddy seller, or the publican of the district. Toddy is drawn from one kind of palm tree. A hole is made in the tree under the branches, an earthenware pot is slung underneath, and in a few hours a gallon of liquor is collected. As it comes from the tree it is innocuous, but when fermented—a process of rapid development—it becomes intoxicating. It presents the appearance of milk and water with a froth like a souffléé on the top. This toddy seller undertakes to make people drunk by contract; four annas, or sixpence sterling, is the usual price for a strong-headed person. To increase the intoxicating power of the toddy the seller adds the juice of some plants of a deleterious nature. We have frequently watched the process. Seated in front of the hut on a mat, the party to be operated on takes the liquid; he very soon presents a hilarious appearance, enjoys for a very short time the delights of the excitement, gradually tumbles over, falls asleep, and awakes the most miserable-looking creature imaginable, forcibly reminding us, in the wild glare of the eyes of the inmates of a lunatic asylum. Drunkenness is the most common cause of insanity in this country."

—The penalty for marrying four women in Iowa appears to be three and a half years in the Penitentiary. This is a little less than one year per woman. "Even at this rate," says an exchange, "we should want to see the women first."

MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

Interesting Details of an Extraordinary Crime.

Russellville, Ky., May 13, Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The trial of William Webb, for the murder of Champ S. Beasley in December, 1871, has just concluded, the jury having rendered a verdict of guilty. The details of the murder as developed by the trial have not been made public. The parties were men of families residing half a mile apart, nine miles from Russellville. Beasley had a daughter named Rebecca, aged 16, and Webb had a son named Christopher Columbus, aged 24, who were engaged to be married. Beasley's family objected to the marriage on account of "blood and position, and the girl's father determined that the marriage should not take place. This determination was strengthened by the fact that the old man Webb (the prisoner) had made a contract with a family of negroes that his son Columbus and his to-be daughter-in-law should live with them, Rebecca doing the cooking and washing for the negro family. Rebecca was aware of the contract, and had assented to it.

On the fatal day, Christmas, 1871, Mr. Beasley, returning from a hog hunt, found that his daughter had left home and, as he soon learned, had gone to the house of the elder Webb (the prisoner), where the marriage had been arranged for. He immediately started for his neighbor's, followed by two or three neighbors, who stopped a few hundred yards from Webb's house, Beasley saying to them, "Wait, boys, and I will go ahead and put the thing through in a few minutes." He was wholly unarmed. On reaching the house he signaled, standing still on the public road, and William George, a Baptist preacher of unenviable standing, responded, and invited Beasley to come in. He declined, and asked if his daughter was in the house. There were several ladies in the house, including Rebecca, and the preacher replied that they were engaged in singing hymns. (Both families belonged to the same Church, and recognized each other as brothers and sisters in the common use of those terms). Christopher Columbus Webb was not in, but his father (the prisoner) was, and upon being informed that Mr. Beasley was at the fence demanding his daughter, Mr. Webb went with Mr. George to the yard fence, Mr. Beasley still remaining outside, who again asked for his daughter. A war of words followed, the details of which were not elicited by the evidence. It lasted a few minutes, Beasley at one time shaking his fist under "Brother" Webb's nose, though an eight-rail fence was between them.

Suddenly Webb went into the house, returning in a few moments with a navy pistol, and resumed with increased vigor his wrangling. The inmates of the house had ceased their hymn singing and repaired to the front porch, within thirty feet of the quarrelsome fathers, the would-be bride taking her place coolly among the rest.

Beasley (still outside of the fence) was seen to advance upon Webb, talking excitedly, and objecting to the marriage. Webb was heard to say, "Brother Beasley, don't you come any further," and immediately the revolver was discharged, producing a fatal wound in Beasley's abdomen, from which he died in 24 hours. After he fell, while weltering in his blood on the public highway, Webb endeavored to shoot a second time, but was prevented from doing so by the preacher, George, though the latter did not go to the prostrate form of the dying member of his own flock.

Webb and the company, including the murdered man's daughter, returned to the house and resumed their psalm-singing, while Beasley's friends came up on hearing the pistol shot, and carried the dying man to his home. Webb remarked before giving out another hymn that he didn't hit him where he aimed to, for he tried to shoot him in the heart. Beasley made a dying declaration, which was admitted in evidence, with the result above stated. It is the general opinion here that the murderer should suffer the severest penalty for the crime for which he has been justly convicted.

Columbus Webb did not marry Rebecca Beasley. He is dead, and she is the wife of another, and a mother.

What Herbert Spencer Thinks of Us.

In his discussion of the political bias as a disturbing element in sociological investigations, Herbert Spencer illustrates one of his points by a reference to this country. The particular point is, that the forms of liberty and the reality of liberty are not necessarily commensurate. He finds sufficient proof of this in the present condition of the Eastern States, without going back to the early days of California, or even resorting to the contemporaneous West, "where a white woman is burnt to death for marrying a negro, where secret gangs murder in the night men whose conduct they dislike, where mobs stop trains to lynch offending persons contained in them, where the carrying of a revolver is a matter of course, where judges are intimidated, and the execution of Justice often impracticable." He merely alludes to these Western practices as showing how intolerably people can be oppressed while nominally living under free institutions. But at the East he finds men sitting in judgment on their own cases and applauded for doing so; justice tainted by gifts; municipalities robbed and misgoverned by the civic servants; financial frauds, the victims of which are principally without remedy; citizens gaining unfair advantages over other citizens by "lobbying in Credit Mobilier briberies;" a ruling class of professional politicians, whose aim is to make money, and whose interests are, therefore, by no means identical with the public interests. "While the outside form of free government remains," says Mr. Spencer, "there has grown up within it a reality which makes government not free. The worship of the appliances to liberty, in place of liberty itself, needs continually exposing. There is no intrinsic virtue in votes. The possession of Representatives is not in itself a benefit. These are but means to an end; and the end is the maintenance of those conditions under which each citizen may carry on his life without further hindrances from other citizens than are involved by their equal claims—the securing to each citizen all such beneficial results of his activities as his activities naturally bring."

The Pigeon Business.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican.

Within the past few days large numbers of pigeon-trappers have been coming into the State from Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States east of us, following up the flocks of pigeons and trapping them for the Eastern markets. It is made a regular matter of business, and a most profitable one, too, if the statements of the trappers may be relied upon. How can it be otherwise, when it is estimated that a hundred trappers have gone out on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad within the past week, and still they come! Kasson appears to be the chief centre just now, although the hunters scatter along at neighboring stations from there as far east as Rochester, striking off into the woods along the Zombro, over by Pine Island, Oronoco, and vicinity. Wherever the pigeons are there are the trappers gathered together with their wiles, their decoys, and nets, catching the birds by the hundreds and shipping them by the barrel, to tickle the palates of Eastern epicures.

From Mr. Knight, the express agent at this place, we learn that the first shipment of pigeons for the season came east by express, from Kasson, last Thursday, the 8th inst., and consisted of ten barrels. Since then the shipments have increased daily, justifying the inference that the trappers are doing a land-office business. On Monday, twenty-five barrels came down; Tuesday, thirty-eight; Wednesday, forty-four; and so it will probably keep up for several days, until the pigeons fly to fields and (mis)fortunes new, only to be followed by the "onward march of civilization."

The Wine Crop in France.

From the New York Sun.

On the nights of the 25th, 26th, and 27th of April, a severe frost ruined the vintage for this year in many parts of France and destroyed the hopes of the wine-growers in a prosperous harvest.

At Villefranche, in Beaujolais, the thermometer sank to four degrees below zero. Not a bud escaped in many places. In the lowlands all the vines were destroyed, but on the most elevated of the hill sides, where they were exposed to the wind, the destruction was comparatively slight. The most promising of the vines, those which had been trimmed and were the most advanced, were utterly lost.

In this region the apricot trees were also much damaged.

At Dijon, in Lower Burgundy, three-quarters of the crop will be lost, owing to this cold snap. The grapes from which the popular Burgundy wines, Chambertin and Clos Vougeot, are pressed, were touched by the frost.

In Beaune and Meursault the loss is estimated at from one-third to one-half of the vintage, dependent upon the situation of the vineyards. Those in the lowlands, that is in the valleys or far down on the hill-slopes, suffered most.

Some buds were entirely blackened, while others of the same size and apparent hardiness were left untouched by the side of the withered ones. The vines of porous nature were as a rule completely destroyed, while those of harder surface made a better resistance.

In the neighborhood of Lyons and in Languedoc the loss was great. The same result as to the comparative escape of the more elevated grapevines was observed.

In the champagne district some of the vineyards will lose from one-half to three-quarters of the annual harvest.

It is not at all probable that the effects of this diminution of the grape yield will be felt in this country. The prices of champagne, burgundy, and claret remain about the same year after year with us. Our wine merchants and importers already charge prices so high that there is not much room for any increase; and as the hotel and restaurant keepers exact 100 per cent in addition to the wine merchant's price, any increase above what we are used to pay would only result in a more limited consumption. Fortunately the maximum has been reached in America as far as the prices of wines are concerned.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Milwaukee will henceforth keep her street lights burning all night.

—The Atlanta *Herald* asserts that three-fourths of the twenty criminals now under sentence of death in Georgia are colored.

—A fire in the prairie grass, 6 miles south of Champaign, Ill., on Sunday last, got into John T. Maxwell's corn cribs, and burned up over 800 bushels of corn.

—A young man disguised as a woman has been selling corsets to Oshkosh ladies. He sold nearly 100, and himself fitted the garments.

—Seth Green, ahoy! The fisheries of the Duke of Sutherland do not need repairs. In his county, in the seven different rivers, the total number of fish captured last year was 19,689 salmon and 29,899 grilse.

—Mr. Hutson, of Baltimore, is under arrest on a curious charge. He promised a poor colored woman that for $4 he would bury her still-born baby in a churchyard—being too poor to pay for a funeral. Mr. Hutson took the child and threw it in a ditch, and pocketed the $4.

—The Boesel Railroad Aid law was not the only thing smashed by the Supreme Court of Ohio on Tuesday. The Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal Company was quietly put to death, judgment of ouster and dissolution being entered, and Trustees appointed.

—Contracts have been made for the construction of the two additional tracks for freighting purposes on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad between Albany and Buffalo. The work of construction will be commenced at an early day.

—The total loss by Hartford insurance companies in the Boston fire was $3,222,326, which was reduced by salvages to $2,990,275. The total assets of the Hartford fire companies on the 1st of January last—the date of the latest statement—was $11,838,565.92.

—Four construction trains are now engaged on the work at the western end of the Winona & St. Peter Road—two iron trains, one ditching train, and one surfacing train. The business west of New Ulm to Marshall is rushing.

—The residence of the late LeGrand Lockwood, at Norwalk, Ct., which cost $1,300,000, has gone into possession of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, which held a $300,000 mortgage on it.

—One John Depple secured a verdict against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad a year ago, before the District Court sitting at Davenport, Iowa, for $7,000 damages for injuries received while in the employ of the company. The Supreme Court reversed the decision on the ground, says the *Gazette*, that some of the instructions might have tended to mislead the jury. His case has again been before the District Court, and a jury last week gave him $9,000 damages! Of course the case will go up again.

—A singular double suicide recently occurred in England. A girl belonging in Kirkbride, Cumberland County, disappointed in not receiving a letter from her sweetheart, placed herself on the rails before an advancing engine and was killed. Singularly enough her lover a few days after killed himself in precisely the same manner—placing his neck on the rails before a coming train and having his head severed from his body. Here are two people who might have been happy in spite of a trivial misunderstanding, and who weakly give way to despondency, in the girl's case at least, for a very trifling cause. But when were lovers wise?

State Temperance Convention—Dr. Fowler Accepts the Presidency of the State Temperance Union.

From the Sheridan (Ill.) News-Letter.

The State Temperance Union Convention will be held at Jacksonville on the 15th and 16th of July next.

The following letter of acceptance from Dr. Fowler places the State Temperance Union on a sure foundation. Dr. Fowler was elected at the convention held in Springfield on the 25th of February, but as his time was so fully occupied he did not want to take any more on his hands, unless he saw that much good would result from it:

EVANSTON, Ill., May 8, 1873.

J. L. Seward, and Gentlemen of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Temperance Union:

Allow me to thank you for the honor your Convention conferred upon me in electing me President of the Illinois State Temperance Union. Nothing but the profoundest conviction that every friend of humanity is under everlasting obligations to do his little best to forward the interests you represent, could induce me to accept the responsible place tendered me.

In accepting, I wish to suggest a line of possible action for the future. The state of the public mind and public morals, the vast schemes of selfishness and fraud that makes this decade memorable, the consolidations and monopolies that threaten the prosperity and liberties of our country, the deep-seated corruptions that canker the heart of society, all call for the united and persistent effort of all moral and religious men, to check the tide of evil, and reinstate morality, integrity, and honor.

I accept the proffered place, hoping that we may do something in the sacred interest of law and order to aid in this work of reform. Your obedient servant,

C. H. FOWLER.

A Wedding in Paris.

Paris (April 28) Correspondence of the New York Express.

The wedding of Miss Jennie Butterfield, now the Vicomtesse de Montauban, took place this morning at the Church of St. Philip de Boule, in the Faubourg St. Honore. The civil ceremonies had already taken place at Mr. Butterfield's residence, and those of to-day were those that the Church demanded. At noon St. Philip was filled with the friends of the Butterfields and de Montaubans, and a few moments after noon the bridal party entered—Mr. Butterfield and the Comtesse de Palikao, the Comte de Palikao and the bride, the groom with his sister, the Comtesse de Brimont, and the rest of the family connection following, who all entered the chancel, seating themselves in the red velvet fateuils reserved for this purpose. The grand old altar of St. Philip was illuminated in a blaze of wax tapers, while the Archbishop and his abbes in full pontificals stood ready to perform the ceremony. Music such as only can be heard in the cathedrals of the Old World filled in the pauses of the imposing ceremonies. Finally, the Holy Sacrament was administered to the bride and groom. After the ceremonies at the church, a wedding breakfast took place at Mr. Butterfield's house. The Vicomte de Montauban comes of a military family, being a son of the Marechale-Comte de Palikao, as well as Colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment of Hussars. The floral offerings of the regiment to the bride were superb; in fact, the house, walls, and stairways were embowered in flowers, chief among them the white lilac and the orange blossom. All of the officers of Col. Montauban's regiment were present at the church, and afterwards at the wedding breakfast. Among the Americans present at the breakfast were Mrs. Wickham Hoffman, Mrs. Joseph Biggs, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Willing, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Miner Gibson, of England; the Duchess of Malakoff, the Countess of Fleury, and many of the ladies of the court of the late Empire, while the army of France was represented in every degree—thirty of its Generals and four of its Marshals being present. As we all—like the Grand Duchess—adore les militaires, this wedding seemed a beau ideal of a picturesque wedding. Miss Butterfield was dressed in one of Worth's chef d'œuvres of white satin, etc., while the Viscount, in his beautiful uniform—blue coat and red trowsers—with trailing sword and golden epaulets to add to his great beauty, was a picture of a soldier.

The Cincinnati Festival.

CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL, }
CINCINNATI, May 1, 1873. }

——, *Subscriber to the Guarantee Fund:*

The note which you gave to form a part of a guarantee fund for the Cincinnati Musical Festival accompanies this communication. Your obligation is canceled and returned, as the receipts fully cover all the cost of this enterprise. A detailed account of these transactions will be rendered to you as soon as it can be prepared.

In the performance of this pleasant duty the Executive Committee, who have worked for the success of the Musical Festival, wish to thank you warmly for your trust and confidence, all the more because pledged in behalf of an object æsthetic in its nature, and somewhat removed from the active sympathies of commercial life.

It is one of many satisfactory reflections, with regard to this Festival, that its great success has justified your faith and generous interest. For the Executive Committee,

JOHN SHILLITO, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES.

WEBER—HAVER—On the evening of May 15, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. Wm. W. Weber, of Chicago, to Miss Tillie Haver, of Philadelphia.

☞ Chicago and McGregor (Ia.) papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CREDIT SALE,

May 20, 21 and 22.

The Entire Furniture of the Tremont House

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on the premises, corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., the sale commencing TUESDAY MORNING, May 20, at 10 o'clock, in the LADIES' PARLOR, disposing of the Furniture of the GENTS' PARLOR; thence to the

SLEEPING ROOMS,
DINING ROOM,
KITCHEN,
LAUNDRY,
BILLIARD-ROOM,
OFFICE.

TERMS OF SALE.

$1,000 and under, cash; over $1,000 and under $3,000, 4 months; over $3,000 and under $5,000, 6 and 9 months; over $5,000, 12 and 15 months. All notes bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, with approved security.

DEPOSITS.

A sufficient amount to secure the prompt settlement of bills will be required from EVERY PURCHASER.

FOR INSPECTION.

The house will be open on Saturday and Monday before the sale.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The Michigan-av. part with 75 rooms, and Congress Hall with 50 rooms, will be rented separately or together, at a low rent. JOHN B. DRAKE, Proprietor.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22,

FINE NEW TOP BUGGIES,

OPEN WAGONS,

Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION,

At 25 and 27 West Washington-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WORKS OF ART

BY AUCTION.

Extraordinary Sale of Superb Modern

OIL PAINTINGS!

Belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, numbering nearly 200 Gems of unexceptional excellence and marked originality, introducing the latest works of our most favorite American and foreign artists. The Paintings are appropriately mounted in the richest of fine gold-leaf frames. To be sold together, without reserve, on

Wednesday & Thursday Mornings, May 21 & 22,

Commencing at 10½ o'clock a. m.

At the Salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

On free exhibition on and after Monday, May 19.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 23,

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Straw Goods, Carpeting, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, May 23, at 9½ o'clock, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND AUCTION SALE

OF

ONE HUNDRED LOTS,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On Monday, May 26, 1873,

AT CLYDE,

Two miles west of the City Limits, on the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R., and C. & G. W. R. R.

This is one of the most desirable suburbs about Chicago. The streets are well graded, sidewalks laid, and trees planted. There is a good school, and during the present season the town of Cicero intends erecting a fine school building. The advantages of Clyde over all other suburbs are that it lies on the line of the most accommodating railroad running out of Chicago; is accessible by trains at all hours of the day and night, and the fare only 15 cents; the ground is high and dry and is well drained. The lots are all 50x150. A delightful Park will be laid out near the centre of the town. A Church is now being built at a cost of $7,000. Sale to be positive and without reserve.

The title is perfect and property free of incumbrance. TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required on the day of sale.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

Will leave the Depot of C., B. & Q. R. R. at 11 a. m. on day of sale, and a splendid Lunch will be provided for all.

Free passes will be furnished to those desiring to attend the sale, by W. H. CLARKE, Proprietor, Room 2 Chamber of Commerce, or WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GREAT SALE, BY CATALOGUE, OF

1,200 CASES

Boots, Shoes, & Slippers

On Wednesday, May 21, at 9 1-2 a. m.

This will be the largest and finest sale of the season. In the assortment will be found fine lines of New York, Philadelphia city made goods in Wom.'s, Misses', and Children's wear. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Aucts., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

Special Sale of W. G. Crockery,

On THURSDAY, May 22, at 9½ o'clock. 20 crates of W. G. Crockery; 10 casks of W. G. Crockery.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

HOUSE AND LOT,

With Elegant Grounds,

NO. 581 HUBBARD-ST.,

At Auction,

On Saturday Morning, May 24, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES.

House two-story frame, with brick basement; lot 100 feet front on Hubbard-st., by 217 feet deep on Wood-st.; Grounds fitted up in splendid style. This property has been occupied for several years past by Frantz Arnold, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE CASH. TITLE PERFECT.

For information regarding the property apply to WILLIAM ANDREWS, Room No. 15, 159 LaSalle-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Continued Sale of Original

OIL PAINTINGS

AT 189 WEST MADISON-ST.,

On Monday and Tuesday, May 19 and 20,

COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 25, 1873.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.

Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 139 LaSalle-st.